MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1810. NUMBER 1277.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1810.

The Promissory Notes of this Government of the Loan dated the 5th May 1809, and bearing date from the 12th to 15th July last inclusive, will be discharged in Cash at the General Treasury on the 25th instant, on which day Interest on these Bonds will cease.

The Promissory Notes of this Government of the Loan dated the 5th May 1809, and bearing date from the 16th to the 31st July inclusive, will be discharged in Cash at the General Treasury, on the 31st instant—also the Promissory Notes of the same loan bearing dates from the 1st August to the 11th September, and all those issued and bearing date on the 1st November last, will also be discharged in Cash at the General Treasury on the 15th April next, on which dates Interest will cease.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs that the following promotions shall take place,

CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

Major Sir J. Sinclair, Bart. to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain M. Beauman to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Isaac Paske to be Captain of a Company, Lieutenant Johnson Wilkinson to be Captain Lieutenant, Lieutenant Fireworker A. Crawford to be Lieutenant,—in succession to Bell cashiered, date of commission 9th March 1810.

His Lordship in Council permits Lieutenant Lambert of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council deeming it to be expedient that the Native Troops of this establishment now assembling for foreign service, should be distinctly apprized of the probable period of their return, and of the provision that will be made for the support of their families, in the event of casualties; is accordingly pleased to announce for general information, that their absence from the Coast will not exceed the term of three years, and that the families of all the Native commissioned, non commissioned, rank and file as well as of public followers, who may either die or fall in battle during the absence of the corps from this Presidency, will be pensioned on the half pay of the rank of their deceased relations.

His Lordship in Council authorizes the European and Native commissioned, non commissioned, rank and file and public followers to grant family certificates and is pleased to direct that the amount of the certificates shall be invariably discharged between the 1st and 6th of each month without waiting any further communication; also that the family of each person above mentioned, or the person holding the certificate shall receive the amount of their family certificates without reference to casualties, until the return of the corps to the Coast, when pensions will be granted to the nearest heirs of those Natives of all ranks who may have died or been killed in battle.

His Lordship in Council directs that an advance of two months pay be issued to all ranks, European and Native, exclusive of their arrears and pay for the current month to enable them to provide necessaries for the voyage and to defray the expense their families will incur, in proceeding to the several stations where they may wish to reside.

Full batta and rations agreeably to a table which will be formed, will be allowed to the Native troops and public followers during the service, and with the view of adding to their comfort while engaged on the expedition, His Lordship in Council has authorized the issue of broad cloth watch cloaks and pantaloons, to all the Native troops employed on this occasion.

March 10, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor Genoral in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Major N. M. Smyth of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry to be Military Secretary to the Officer Commanding the Army; vice Vernon resigned to accompany his corps on foreign service.

Captain Lieutenant E. M. G. Showers of Artillery to the office of Commissary of Stores and Superintendent of the Laboratory at St. Thomas's Mount, vacant by the promotion of Captain John Taynton, to a Majority.

March 16, 1810.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following appointments shall take place.

Major John Vernon of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be Deputy Quarter Master General to the troops under orders for foreign service.

Captain E. Parkison of His Majesty's 33d Regiment to be Deputy Adjutant General to the troops under orders for foreign service.

Lieutenant A. Walker of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Brigade Major to the troops in Malabar and Kanara during the absence of Captain Snow on foreign service.

Ensign J. Addison of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry to be Aid-de-Camp to the Officer Commanding the Army vice Walker.

Lieutenant Power of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry to be Fort Adjutant of Bellary vice Harl promoted.

Lieutenant Cracroft of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant Scott on other duty and to draw the allowance from the date of Lieutenant Scott's appointment to act as Asistant Quarter Master General to the Center Division of the army.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell of His Majesty's 33d Regiment to command the Battalion of flank companies under orders of foreign service consisting of the flank companies of His Majesty's 12th Regiment and 33d Regiment of foot.

Lt. Ashe of His Majesty's 12th Regt. of Foot, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant E. Anderson of His Majesty's 34d Regiment of Foot to be Quarter Master to Lieutenant Colonel Canpbell's Battalion.

Mr. W. Hall to be Agent for transports proceeding with the troops on foreign service.

Captain J. Pasie of the 2d Battalion of Attillery to be Commissary of Stores—Captain E. W. Snow of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry to be Commissary of Grain and Provisions—and Captain W. Syms, of His Majesty's 69h Regiment foot to be Paymaster to the troops proceeding on foreign sevice.

Lieutenant Henry Harvey of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to be Agent for public Cattle.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Sgned) J. H. PEILE,
SEC. TO GOVERNMENT.

(Signed) F. N. BALMAIN,
ACT. DEP. ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.

A Packet is open at the General Post Office, for the recepton of Letters to be forwarded to England, by the Sarah Christiana, Captain Mackeson.

On Wednesday last, arrived his Majesty's Ship Ceylon, Captain Lye, from Prince of Wales's Island.

On Friday last, a Court Martial was held on board H. M. Ship Russell, for the trial of a Seaman belonging to the H. C. Extra Ship Sarah Christiana, on a charge of mutiny in maliciously wounding Captain Mackeson, of the said Ship, with a hatchet. The Prisoner was found guilty, Death, but the sentence has not yet been carried into execution.

Yesterday morning early arrived his Majesty's Sloop Diana. Lieutenant Kempthorne, from Penang and last from Malacca.

By this opportunity we learn that the St. Albans and the China Fleet were shortly expected at Penang. They had been detained at Canton, and the Chops witheld by the Mandarins, in consequence of a Chinese having been killed. It having, however, been satisfactorily ascertained that the accident was inflicted by an American, it was not expected that the Fleet would be longer detained.

We are informed that, in compliance with a condition in the Will of the late Sir Alexander Hamilton of the Retreat in Devonshire, who died on the 12th June last, his Nephew and heir Mr. Alexander Hamilton Kelso, of the Civil Establishment of this Presidency, has taken the Sirname of Hamilton only.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Coringa, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Alexander Woodcock, Esq. of a daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 22d instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Rundall, of the Military Auditor General's Office, of a Son.

On the 17th instant, the Lady of Captain Yates, of the 20th Degiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 19th instant, after a severe illness, the Lady of Captain W. C. Oliver, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. deeply lamented by her friends and acquaintances.

In Camp, near Jaulna, on the 7th March, in consequence of falling from his horse while hunting, Henry Fowle, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry.—The friends of this gentleman, particularly his Brother Officers with whom he has so long been in the habit of closest intimacy; may truly say, this melancholy accident has deprived them of one, who, considered either as a private companion or a professional man, by his sterling good qualities, his skill, and assiduity, was justly entitled to, and possessed their cordial esteem: as the loss thus occasioned to their society cannot be easily replaced, so his death wili be long deeply felt, and sincerely regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. Turnbull, of a Daughter.

At Futty Ghur, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Sarah Dyce, of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Thomas Yeld, Esq. of a Son.

At Ally Ghur, on the 31st January, the Lady of Captain John Stuart Schnell, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Dacca, on the 20th ultimo, Miss E. Purchase.

At Delhi, on the 10th ultimo, by the fracture of his skull, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. A. Gamboa.

CEYLON.

DEATH.—At Columbo, on the 27th February last, Captain J. W. Unlerweek, late of the Honorable Dutch East India Company's Service aged 66 years 27 days.

PENANG.

MARRIAGE.—On the 20th November, Charles Hunter, Esq. Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I. to Miss Ann Light, ... gest daughter of Francis Light, Esq. who was the original Founder of this Settlement.

DEATHS.—At Malacca, on the 3d instant, the infant Son of Billington Loftie, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

On the 26th January, Mr. George Hickson, a young man generally admired for his unassuming manners, and regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

On Monday, died on board His Majesty's Hospital Ship, John Southwood, Esq. Master of H. M. Ship Piedmontaise. His remains were intered the following morning with the military honors due to his rank.

On Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with fortitude and pious resignation, Mrs. Loftie, the Lady of Billington Loftie, Esq. Head Surgeon of this Settlement, deservedly and sincerely regretted by her relatives and friends.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Messina, Augustus Granet, Esq. Deputy Commissary General to the British Forces in the Island of Sicily, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Wm. Jackson, Esq.

At Poole, John Ingleby, Esq. of Wood-street, London, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr Mark Richards, Merchant, of that place.

The Rev. Dr. Andrew Stewart, Minister of Bolton, to the Hon. Margaret Stuart, daughter of the late Lord Blantyre.

Captain Nathaniel Vincent Herbert, to Miss Mary Dowre, both of Biggleswade.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Jeremiah Dick, Esq. of Finsbury square, to Harriette, youngest daughter of the late John Le Coq, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Iver, near Windsor, Matilda, fourth daughter of Walter Mansell, Esq.

In Great Mary-le-bonne-street, occasioned by the loss of an only son, Mrs. Bateson, relict of the late George Bateson, Esq. formerly a Captain in the 3d Regiment of Guards.

At Weybridge, Mrs. Ann Prevost, relict of Major Gen. Prevost.

At Portsmouth, on the 10th of Sept. Major General Dugald Campbell.

ARRIVALS.—Captain Paske, Artillery—Captain Stewart, Acting Quarter Master General Bellary—Lieutenant J. Lloyd Williams, 1st Bat. 15th Regt.—Lieutenant Sandon, H. M. 86th Regt.—Ensigns Right, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. —Shedden, do.—Crichton, 2d Bat. 20th Regt. Roper, do.—N. Bersey, Esq. Commander Brig Maitland.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1810.

The Earl Howe, Lushington and Sir William Pulteney, will sail about the 18th current.

The following passengers proceed by these ships:—

Per Sir William Pulteney:—Mrs. Dickson,—Masters Latham and George Dickson,—Mrs. Ann James,—Misses Mary and Ruth James,—Mrs. Clara Thornton,—Masters H. T. and J. J. Thornton,—Misses Eliza, Sophia and Anna Templeton,—Lieutenant Thomas Price, 3d Regiment Light Dragoons,—Lieutenant R. L. Dickson, 2d Regiment Native Cavalry.

Per Earl Howe:—Masters Charles and W. Mailliardet.

Per Lady Lushington:—Misses S. and C. W. Johnson.

LAUNCH.

On Tuesday last a beautiful vessel, of the burthen of about 700 tons, built by Messrs. John Gilmore and Co. was launched in the presence of a vast number of spectators. This fine vessel entered her destined element a few minutes past 3 P. M.—The ceremoney of christening was performed by Mr. Fergusson, who named her "*The Fairlie.*" She went off in the most majestic style, amidst the cheering applause of the numerous spectators.

After the launch, a select party of friends were hospitably entertained by Mr. Wilson.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

Monday, 5th March 1810.—A plate of 50 gold mohurs, all horses 8st 7lb. each, once round.

HORSES NAMES.		
King Arthur,	1	1
High Flier,	2	2
What you Like,	3	*dr.*

Traveller, 8st. 7lb. beat Sir Solomon, 9 stone twice round, 25 gold mohurs.

Worthy. a feather, beat Hercules, 8st. 7lb. once round.

Tuesday, 6th.—A plate of 50 gold mohurs, for all horses, give and take; the winner to be sold for 100 gold mohurs, if demanded within half an hour after the race is over.

Paris,	3	1	1
Fanny,	0	2	2
Teague,	0	3	3

Worthy beat Folly 8st. 7lb. each one round, 50 gold mohurs.

Wednesday.—Handicap Plate, 50 gold mohurs, heats twice round.

	st.	*lb.*			
Sulky,	9	0	drawn		
Antelope,	8	6	3	0	dr.
Pickle,	7	12	1	1	dr.
Regulus,	7	8	0	0	dr.
Sweet Briar,	7	0	0	0	dr.
King Arthur,	7	0	2	0	dr.
Nincompoop,	6	10	4	0	dr.

Regulus, 9st. 7lb. beat Sweet Briar 8st. 8lb. once round, 10 gold mohurs.

The embargo still continues in force. One or two vessels have put to sea, during the present week, by special permission of government.

By the Asiatic Mirror of Wednesday, it appears that a most inhuman outrage was committed on the night of the 2d instant, on the person and domestics of Mrs. Stevens, of Keerpoy, by a band of armed men, who entered the bungalow, in which Mrs. Stevens resided, with the atrocious intent of murdering that lady; who, alarmed by the screams of her servants, two of whom were killed and four wounded, had got out of bed, and whilst endeavouring to effect her escape, was met by two of the assassins, one of whom wounded her in the breast, with a spear. The wound, though severe, did not prevent a further effort to escape; in which attempt she received a second wound, in the thigh, which brought her to the ground. In this helpless condition she contrived to remove some short distance from the bungalow, unperceived. At that critical moment the report of a musquet alarmed and put the party to flight; Mr. Swinton, resident at Keerpoy, whose house stood at a short distance, from the bloody scene, being awoke by the noise, repaired immediately thither, with a few attendants; but before he reached the spot, the party had decamped. From the severity of the wounds which Mrs. Stevens had received, her recovery is considered extremely doubtful. The cause of this barbarous attack is supposed to have arisen from some difference which had subsisted between Mrs. Stevens and the Zemindars, respecting some lands, in her neighbourhood. Offended justice, will, it is hoped, speedily arrest the career of the offenders.

According to the latest accounts from Seronge, Colonel Close's army continued in the neighbourhood of that city, and it was thought probable that they would continue on the same ground for two or three weeks longer. The town, in the mean time, had been given up by Colonel Close, to Holkar.

The army under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Martindell, was encamped on the 19th ult. on the banks of the Narrain Nullah, three miles north east of Kimlassa. The army had halted at that place, in consequence of orders from Colonel Close. They had already been encamped there for 6 or 8 days, and would probably remain some time longer.

No certain accounts had been received respecting the movements of Meer Khan. Reports were vague and contradictory as to the direction in which he had fled. According to one account, he had arrived at Kita; others state that he had gone to Bhurtpore. Some letters say that he had sent Vakeels, with overtures of submission to Colonel Close, at Seronge.

From present appearances, there is not the least probability that the army will have any enemy to encounter.

Arrived, March 5, The American Ship Clarissa, Captain Page, last from Madras, the 19th ultimo.—do. 6, Ship Helen, Captain Greenway, from Vizagapatam, the 1st current.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1810.

We have advices from Scindia's Camp, of so late a date as the 18th ultimo,—at which time, that chieftain, with his forces, was encamped at a place called Dunnoop.

According to the last accounts received there Ameer Khan was plundering the country in the neighbourhood of Oujein. The junction of the Bengal and Madras armies, and the occupation of Seronge by Colonel Close, were known at Dunnoop.

Mahomed Shah Khan, the principal Sirdar in the service of Holkar, was at the head of a force of 12,000 men, at no great distance from Scindia's camp. He had received injunctions from Holkar's ministers, to lend no assistance whatever to Ameer Khan. Holkar himself continued quite incapable of business.

In a late Skirmish between Captain Wilson's detachment in Bundelcund, and the troops of Gopaul Sing, two European Officers were wounded,—one of them, it is said, severely. The detachment waited the arrival of its reinforcements, at Kokherettee.

The Commanders of the Honorable Company's Ships Sir William Pulteney, Lady Lushington and Earl Howe, are expected to leave town on Tuesday. These ships will probably avail themselves of the convoy of the Modeste, from hence to Madras.

On Tuesday last, about 3 P. M. a fine Ship of 700 tons, was launched from the dock yard of Messrs. John Gilmore and Co. in presence of a numerous concourse of spectators. She was named the Fairlie; and made her descent into the water in a very fine style.

A small brig was also launched on Thursday, from the yard of Mr. Blackmore.

In an action for assault and false imprisonment, brought, on Saturday last, in the Supreme Court of Judicature by J. W. Parker, Esq. versus G. D. Guthric, Esq. the Defendant was cast in damages to the amount of 1,500 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 3D MARCH 1810.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following paragraphs which will be inserted in the next general letter to Bombay dated 30th September last.

Copy Paragraphs which will be inserte- in the next General Letter to Bombay.

1. Having received information of the death of Colonel Bland Chief Engineer, we have permitted Colonel W. H. Blachford of your establishment to be allowed, in common with other full Colonels, who have obtained promotion while in Europe, the advantages of the rank he has obtained, being at the head of the Engineer Corps without being obliged to return to India, to take place from the 27th February 1806.

2. We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to Bombay to practice as Surgeons and to succeed as Assistant Surgeons vizt.

Mr. John Chalmers.
Mr. Thomas Young.

Their respective rank will be settled at future period.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

March 7, Arrived Arab Grab Ship Fatay Alvadool, Commander Peter Clements, from Bussora.—Sailed brig Daria Dowlat, Commander William Trounce, to Mocha.—do. Rodney Ketch, Acting Lieutenant Charles Wright, to Surat.—March 10, Arrived His Majesty's Ship Psyche, John Edgecumbe, Esq. Captain, from Persian Gulph.—do. 11, Arab Grab Brig Mumbarack, Nacquadah Hussan Abdulla, from Muscat.—do. 12, Ship Eugenia, Captain William Clark, from Point de Galle.—do. 13, Grab Dadaloy, from China.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Major Edwards, to be his Private Secretary.

James Maitland, Esq. Garrison Storekeeper at Columbo.

In consequence of Mr. Christie's Departure His Excellency directs that the Office of Medical Superintendant General be abolished; and in lieu thereof the head of the Medical Department in future be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals.

Head Quarters: Point de Galle, 25th *Feb.* 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant General Maitland has been pleased to make the following appointment till His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

Andrew High, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals—date 24th February 1810.

By the Lieutenant General's Command.

(Signed) ROBERT M'NAB,
Acting Dep. Adj. Genl.

COLUMBO.—Arrived March 1, Boat Carolina Captain F. Lievers, from Jaffna.—Passenger Mr. A. Kegel,—do. 2, H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieutenant J. Allen, from Galle.—Passenger Lieutenant H. Parker.—do. 3, Grab Minerva, Captain Brown, from Galle—Passenger The Hon. J. Rodney and family.—Soendra Lechemy, Tindal Miran Moor, from Cochin.—Grab Aydroose, Tindal Bapen City Hodgie, from Bengal.—do. 4, Cutter Wilhelmina, Captain J. Hansen, from Tutucoryn.—do. 6, H. M. Ship Dasher, Captain R. W. G. Festing, from a cruize.—H. C. Brig Tweed, Captain Trantum, from Bombay.—Passenger Mrs. Jones.

PRINCE OF WALES's ISLAND GAZETTE.

JANUARY 13, 1810.

The missing Ships, which formed a part of the China and Manilla fleets, are the Mary of this port, and Ovidor Periera of Macao, both richly laden.

We are apprehensive that these ships fell a prey either to the Cannonier, or Entrepenante, or both, off Pulo Timoan or Pulo Aor in the month of November.

JANUARY 20.

On the 24th December, the Mohamed Shah. Captain Shouldham, fell in with the Cutter Latchmi, in lat. 4. 50. she had on board fifteen persons including Serang, Tindal, and Lascars—the Commander, Officer and three Lascars were dead on board;—the Cutter had been 3 months from Ganjam; the Nacoda, was nearly dead, his body being much swollen: the people were much fatigued, not having had any thing to eat for five days: Captain Shouldham put an officer, Mr. Roach, on board, with provisions and water, and directed him to proceed to Tulosomaway, it being the nearest port, and the wind blowing fair for it.

FEBRUARY 17.

On Tuesday, the brig Mohammed Buccas, Amber, from Malacca; the Portuguese Ship Andromeda, Frank, from China with 360 Chinese passengers.

On Wednesday the Arab Ship Sallamattee. Sied Hussien, with forty female passengers from Bengal.

On Thursday, the Shimmin Slah, Higgins, under Birmah colours, from Rangoon.

By the latter arrival, accounts have been received of the destruction by fire of the whole town of Rangoon.

This most disastrous event took place about two o'clock, on the morning of the 13th ult. and as it is reported, commenced at an arrack shop, situated in the centre of the Town, kept by one Van Hart:—the flame having communicated to some casks of liquor, they burst, and spread their destructive influence through the streets adjacent; the houses, nearly seven thousand in number, being built entirely of wood, immediately caught fire, and were shortly after in one continued blaze. The whole of the buildings, public or private, with the exception of the following, were destroyed.

Portuguese Church, Round Eye, Ryhoun's house, Minister's house, Agaza's house, and Mr. Taylor's house.

The bridges and Walls, the latter built of Keel and Mast pieces, to the heighth of 26 or 30 feet are completely burnt, and, it is we understand the determination of the Birmah Government, not to allow any timber to be exported until the town is rebuilt.

Several Birmahs, and one Armenian, were destroyed by the falling in of Houses.

In consequence of the destruction of Rangoon, every thing was in great demand.

Captain Canning, left Rangoon for Ava, on the 20th December; no accounts had since been received of him.

Captain Cotton, had arrived from hence, but no account of Captain King, when the Shimmin Slah sailed.

The Burmah army, consisting of thirty thousand men, have taken Junk Ceylon, and sent many of the inhabitants, men, women, and children, slaves to Pegue. The Siamese army is collecting in great force at Tullebong, to retake if possible that island:—All prows from Quedah to Tullebong were put in a state of requisition to transport the Siamese army over; but, we are apprehensive, too late, to prevent every soul being sent away from Junk Ceylon.

MARCH 3.

On Thursday, the brig Maitland, Captain Bersay, arrived from Minalla, last from Malacca.

By this vessel we are sorry to learn, that the Commerce, Captain Chapman, having fallen in with a gale of wind in the China seas, was completely dismasted. Captain C. made for the nearest port on Borneo, where he left the ship, and proceeded to Lingen, in the long boat, with Mr. Jones, passenger, for the purpose of getting a supply of such articles most necessary to put the ship into a manageable state,—whence Mr. Jones sailed in a prow for Malacca, and arrived the day the Maitland sailed.

It must be recollected the Commerce sailed from Manilla shortly after the Bengal fleet, and no accounts having been received, apprehensions were entertained of her having fallen into the hands of the enemy.

English Extracts.

THE LONDON PACKET,—OCTOBER 14.

Another Gottenburgh Mail arrived yesterday.—The Swedish Papers furnish no information whatever respecting the terms of the Treaty between Russia and Sweden; but we have seen a letter which states, that it is the general opinion in Gottenburgh, that the Swedish ports are to be shut against England, and that Sweden will adopt what is called the "Continental System," and exclude all British manufactures. We feel considerable anxiety to obtain authentic information upon this subject, because it will enable us to form a correct opinion as to the views and objects of the Russian Government. If the Emperor Alexander has insisted upon such terms in his Treaty with Sweden, it will prove that he is still acting under the influence, or rather under the command of Bonaparte, and that all the reports which have lately reached us, of a change having taken place in the politics of Russia, are unfounded.

The Royal Directors of the Board of Health and Quarantine at Copenhagen have given public notice, that intelligence had been received of the plague having broken out in Smyrna, in the province of Natolia, and that consequently that city is to be considered as an infected place, and all other towns in Turkey as suspicious.

A letter from Aalbourgh states, that the ship's company of the English signal-cutter, which lately was taken by the Danes near Fladstrand, arrived in Aalbourgh the 9th ult.; it consists of three Lieutenants, one Midshipman, and 39 seamen.

W. Hamilton, Esq. (son of Dr. Hamilton) is appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of the Hon. Charles Bagot.

The [illegible], found on the stocks at Flushing, is nearly taken to pieces, and shipped to be set up again in England. A frigate will be launched there in a month from the present time, and also a brig this week.

Bank of England one pound notes were selling at Flushing, in the latter end of last month, for eighteen shillings.

A very erroneous statement having appeared in the Papers, of the number of prisoners of war in Great Britain, we are assured, that the number in all of French, Dutch, Danes, and Russians, does not amount to much more than forty-five thousand.

Government, we understand, has already discharged upwards of 700 sail of transports, a large proportion of which will probably enter into the coal trade, and thereby, in a short time cause a reduction in the present high price of that important article of consumption.

The following is a Copy of the Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God (appointed to be used on the 25th instant), for the protection afforded the King's Majesty, during a long and arduous reign:—

"O God, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well in lengthening, as in shortening the days of men, we yield Thee praise and thanksgiving, for the protection Thou hast vouchsafed to our gracious Sovereign during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray Thee, Thy watchfulness over him: shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers—from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness; enlighten his Councils for the public good: strengthen all his measures; and when it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, perfect the ends of both the restoration of peace and security to his People, of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations. These blessings, and mercies, we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.—Amen."

The Bavarian General Wrede has been presented by Bonaparte with very considerable landed estates in Carinthia and Upper Austria. The Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram has also had considerable revenues assigned him in the Austrian territories.

Marshal Verheuil has been appointed to the chief command of the flotilla in the Meuse and the Sea of Zealand, in the room of Admiral De Winter, who commands on the Helder and in the Zuider-Zee.—Admirals Ruysch, Brigadier Wollerbeck, Colonel Tevint, &c. have been nominated to different divisions of the flotilla under the Marshal's orders.

The Emperor of Austria has appointed Count Metternich his First Minister of State; Field Marshal Von Hiller, and Baron Von Simbschen Generals of Artillery; and Field Marshal Baron Kienmayer, and Prince Hohenlohe Generals of Cavalry.

The following changes have lately taken place in the Austrian Army:—Radezky, who formerly served under Melas, in Italy, is Quarter Master General, in the room of General Wimpfen, with the Emperor, as Generalissimo. A Secret Council of War has been established, consisting of the following persons: the Archduke John, as Vice Generalissimo, Bellegarde next to him, Prince John of Lichtenstein, and General Duca. The late nine corps of the army are now reduced to five, in the foliowing manner:—The 1st (formerly Bellegarde's) is commanded by Fresnel; the 2d (formerly Collowrath) now Hohenzollern's; the 3d (formerly Hohenzollern's) now Klenau; the 4th (Rosenberg) is dissolved; the 5th (formerly Archduke Lewis), now Reuss, the 6th formerly Hiller's; the 7th, under Archduke Ferdinand, as well as the 8th and 9th, under the Archduke John, are disbanded. Prince Rosenberg is Governor of Olmutz, and Frohn instead of Frolich, commandant. Archduke Ferdinand, and Kienmayer under him, command the new Bohemian army, consisting of the corps of Generals Radivofewies and Am Ende of the new conscripts and the Landwehr.

The French Generals Durosnel and Foulers have been exchanged for the Austrian Generals Klien and Stoichevich.

The French have formed four regiments of cavalry and four of infantry (16,000 men) from the Gallician prisoners.

A Treaty of Commerce has lately been concluded between the Kings of Saxony and Westphalia; but the negociations between the latter Power and Prussia have not yet produced a favourable result.

Marshal Macdonald is mentioned in the German Papers as likely to be employed, in the event of a Continental Peace, to penetrate, at the head of a French army, through the Pusterthal into the Tyrol. This Officer distinguished himself in the campaign of 1800, by forcing his passage over the mountains of Splugen, in the South of Switzerland.

The King of Holland has, in compliance with the request of Napoleon, ordered telegraphs to be erected in the principals cities of his kingdom.

Yhe Silesian linen-trade has, by the occupation of Trieste by the French, lost its last channel. Silesia formerly exported linen, to the amount of six or eight millions of dollars, to Portugal, Spain, and America; but, since the war with England, these countries have been supplied with Irish linen.

The camp at Krems was sold to the Jews for 17,000 florins. A battalion of French troops remained in it till the purchasers had converted it into ready money.

OCTOBER 16.

The resignation of the Archduke Charles has occasioned much dissention among the officers of the Austrian army. Many duels have been fought, and several of the noblest families in Vienna have to lament the loss of their relatives, who yielded to a false punctilio of honour.

The Government of Lower Austria has ordered a poll-tax to be laid on the inhabitants of Vienna and the country at large, from which not even menial servants of both sexes, apprentices, and porters, are exempted.

In consequence of the high price of corn in Norway, they have begun to bake bread at Drontheim, of rein-deer-moss flour and rye; also with fish-flour, moss, barley and potatoes.

The receipt of the Consolidated Customs for the quarter ending in September, have exceeded those in the corresponding quarter last year by Three Millions.

In consequence of licences being within this week resolved to be granted to import grain and flour from France to Holland, there are upwards of 600 licences now in the office of the Earl of Liverpool, for his signature.

Two hundred and forty vessels, laden with Russian produce, have arrived in our ports—so that our markets will overflow with hemp, tallow, and other Russian articles.

The Vulture revenue cutter, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday night from Flushing, in 31 hours, having left it on Thursday noon. From the preparations making, there appeared to be every intention of retaining Walcheren; the French and Dutch ordnance were dismounting, and English pieces planting in their stead. The sickness among our troops, we are sincerely happy to learn, was decreasing; though 3000 sick were embarked, on Wednesday and Thursday last, to be sent home.—Sir Eyre Coote commands the island, and Admiral Otway, with the following ships, the naval force in the Scheldt: viz. Cæsar, Blake, Victorious, Audacious, Resolution, Theseus, Aboukir, Revenge, Denmark, Hero, Marlborough, Impetueux, Clyde, Fisgard, and Imperieuse. Commodore Owen and Captain Bolton command a numerous flotilla of gun-boats in the East and West Scheldt, for the defence of the Island.

The list of the Officers of the Navy, just published, contains the following numbers, viz.—Admiral of the Fleet, 1; Admirals of the Red, 14; Admirals of the White, 15; Admirals of the Blue, 14; Vice-Admirals of the Red, 21; Vice-Admirals of the White, 20; Vice-Admirals of the Blue, 17; Rear-Admirals of the Red, 22; Rear-Admirals of the White, 21; Rear-Admirals of the Blue, 22; Post Captains, 698; Commanders, 545; Lieutenants, 3093; including 235, who are unable to serve at sea.

English merchandize and property now in the Swedish harbours and territories, are not to be subjected to confiscation.

The Spanish Papers continue detailing the operations of which we have had so little information, from the northern shores of the Ebro to the southern base of the Pyrenean barriers. It is remarkable, that although the French have been so long in complete possession of the road from the foot of these mountains to Madrid, they have not yet conquered the inhabitants of the Pyrenees. The enemy is exposed to continual molestation from those valiant borderers, and some of the most interesting Papers among these documents respect the conflicts in the vast intersections and sinuosities of those wild and inhospitable regions.

A letter received from a person confined at Verdun, dated August 30, states that, upon Bonaparte's birth-day, 20 prisoners of war broke their parole, and escaped from that place; they were pursued, however, and 16 of them brought back; another of them was found dead in a wood. In consequence of this affair, the whole body of prisoners were more closely confined; 12 of them were put into one room with six beds; they were all mustered three times a day; and at nine o'clock they returned to rest, and were all counted in bed. They hoped however, to have a little more liberty soon.

When Russia shall be the proprietor of Aland, it will readily be imagined how easily she can dispose of the conditions under which she obtains it. Any pretended commotion in the island itself, or any supposed exterior danger from piracy or regular hostility, will supply a plausible apology for abandoning the terms on which she obtained this possession, and when it shall be disregarded, the repose and the independence of the kingdom of Sweden must be sacrificed.

The appointment of Mr. Croker to be Secretary to the Admiralty, must be very consolatory to the merchants of Great Britain. This Gentleman's talent at blockading was sufficiently proved during the examination of Mrs. Clarke. This must also prove an alarming circumstance to French privateers.

We are informed the Lord Chamberlain has

signified to the Managers of Covent G[illegible]en Theatre his Majesty's displeasure at the di[illegible]aceful scenes that have occurred withir[illegible]se few weeks, accompanied with a suggestion [illegible]at if they continue it will be necessary that the doors should be closed till some accommodation takes place.

We exhibit the following paragraph from a Morning Paper, a[illegible] specimen of the *liberality* with with which t[illegible] audience of Covent Garden, struggling for th[illegible] theatrical rights, are treated by those who c[illegible]l themselves organs of the popular cause:—

"The sale of their rattles, horns, and bells, (an alternative, to which the Public must perceive, that they have been driven) will scarcely purchase them admission for two nights longer. To their approaching bankruptcy we anxiously look forward, as the period of returning tranquillity and taste. There is one circumstance, however, from which some people are led to calculate upon a longer continuance of the *row*, an opinion has gone abroad, that, on the day of the Jubilee, the punishment of various delinquents is to be remitted; which, say they, has so far animated the courage of the mal-contents, that they will, in all likelihood, persevere for some time, in the hope of coming in for the Royal mercy, with other *malefactors*."

If the Managers, the Jews, and the Magistrates, can legally apprehend and hold to bail persons who express their dissapprobation at the Theatre by *hissing*—and the customary ery of—off—off—it may be expected that those who are neutral, and remain silent, will soon be taken into custody for *not applavding*.

The metropolis and its environs are calculated to contain 200,000 houses. On the supposition that a general illumination take place, few houses would consume less than three, and many would six pounds of candles, not to advert to the trouble and additional expence for fixing lights transparencies, &c. But 100,000 houses, at 3s. per house, will produce 15,000l. a sum equal, according to the estimate of a worth Alderman, to erect and endow 150 almshouses. Here, indeed, would be a display of British loyalty and munificence, unexampled in the annals of mankind, and worthy the nation by whom it is made; a display most congenial to the character of the Sovereign, and which would perpetuate his reign in characters the most legible and gratifying.

On Wednesday a Court Martial was held on Mr. W. Watson Craddock, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Vulture, for having repeatedly made use of very disorderly language, calculated to generate discontent, and excite mutiny amongst the seamen.—The charge was fully proved and Mr. Craddock was sentenced to be dismissed his ship, and rendered incapable of ever serving in the Navy again.

OCTOBER 17.

If America is so blind as not to see the aim of the French Emperor—so selfish, from mistaken views of local security, as to seek her own emolument in the midst of rapine—so indifferent to the fate of the oppressed nations of Europe as to feel no interest in their security—there can be no reason why Britain, which by vicinage is more immediately exposed to danger, should forego the use of those means with which Providence has abundantly blessed her, to put some limits to the conquests of Napoleon.—Should Britain ever relax in the exercise of her maritime rights—Nay, more, should Britain, in the present circumstances of the world, cease to extend her maritime claims, or give them any other limits than her adversary may be able to prescribe by the sword! from that moment her Sun of Independence is set!

Mr. Sheridan is expected in town, in order to hold a meeting for the purpose of adjusting some plan for the rebuilding of Drury-lane Theatre forthwith, as the Renters in general have manifested great alarm lest the intended application to Parliament for a new Theatre, to be raised by subscription, should be materially injurious to their patent.

The Town of Weymouth declares, "That public dinners and general illuminations are ill adapted to the awful times in which we live: but in the opinion of this Town, the inhabitants after returning thanks to the Almighty, for his gracious protection of their King and Country during this eventful reign, should, so far as their means will allow, contribute to the comfort of their poorer brethren, and administer to the relief of their fellow townsmen now prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy."

Hull is promoting a Subscription for the Poor and has published some Resolutions, one of which, says, "that it is expedient to attend Divine Worship on the day, and with humble adoration offer Praise and Thanksgiving for so many invaluable blessings, to the Great Disposer of Events. That, whilst the horrors of Revolutionary War have drenched the soil of France with native blood, and terminated in a Government of military despotism; whilst surrounding nations have been shaken to their centre, and the fairest parts of Europe depopulated and laid waste, these Kingdoms have bean sheltered by the Almighty Power, and permitted to enjoy in security, the blessings of social order, and of a free Constitution, under the auspices of a Patriotic Monarch, worthy the veneration of the present, and the imitation of future ages."

Oxford means to abstain from the expence of illuminating, and in lieu thereof to enable the poorer inhabitants to celebrate, in decent comfort, the joyous and memorable occasion. It is also proposed to celebrate the Jubilee by releasin[illegible] the debtors now confined i[illegible] the Castle at [illegible]ford.

We have the satisfaction of stating, that the surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended the 10th of October, 1[illegible]09, has been larger than it has ever been in ar[illegible] quarter since the establishment o[illegible]hat Fund, h[illegible]ving amounted to no less a sum than 3,100,000l.

The following is an [illegible]act o[illegible] the account as compared with that of the [illegible]orresponding quarter of last year:—IN THE QUARTER ENDED.

	Oct. 10, 1808.	Oct. 10, 1809.
Income	£9,062,117	£9,845,300
Charge	6,347,587	6,700,000
Surplus	£2,714,530	£3,145,300

Besides this the War Taxes have produced in the last quarter 6,688,627l. being 285,000l. more than their amount in the quarter ended the 10th of October, 1808; and the Property Tax alone has produced near 500,000l. more than the October quarter, 1808.

Yesterday the Price of Bread was ordered to be reduced an assize and a half; the Quartern Loaf wil therefore to-morrow sell for 1s. 4¼b.

STATE OF SPAIN.—The following communication, given in a private letter, if correct, will shew how far it is politic for us to continue our support to such a country as that with which we are now allied:—

"The whole herbage of Spain, corn-lands as well as grass-grounds, are subjected, twice a year, to the legal depredations of several millions of travelling sheep, in which the miserable agriculturists have no interest whatever. Nay, more, every species of provender which the poor farmers save for their own live stock, in the interim of the fatal spring and autumn visits of these all devouring flocks, can be, and is demanded, (legally, you observe, all according to law), at a fixed price, and that price fixed by the owners of these flocks. But, I ask, what price can indemnify a farmer for the privation of the means of supporting his labouring and other live-stock, on his farm? on the condition of which depends his ability to perform every operation for its improvement. No durable inclosure can be made in Spain, except around gardens and vineyards. Even these were laid open to the flocks, previous to 1778. Add to these intolerable oppressions the arbitrary and capricious taxes on every description of the produce of the soil, (grain now excepted) imposed, not by a legislative body chosen by the community, for, in this country of Spain, there is nobody of this nature; not imposed by the Government, despotic as it is; but by the mean-self-interested municipalities of the different towns to which the several articles of butcher's meat, poultry, wine, oil, fruits, garden-stuffs, &c. are brought for sale. The consequence of all this is, that there is not a province in Spain where there are not many estates in a manner deserted, without inhabitants; devoid of trees, irrigation or improvement of any sort. Over the whole country, agriculture is abandoned to the poorest and most ignorant husbandmen. The capitalist every where leaving the country in search of more lucrative employment.

"So many arbitrary taxes do the necessaries of life pay from the moment of their existence to that of their consumption; so tormented are the lieges with the innumerable corps of guards, visitors, officers, &c. for the collection of the provincial imposts; so torn to pieces are they with denunciations, procedures arrests, detentions, &c. to which the smallest and most innocent mistake gives occasion, that the citizen can neither move nor stand still without being surrounded with commissaries, guards, &c. who keep him in vexation and poverty during the whole of his life.—Is it in defence of such a system as this, (in the overthrow of which every heart not imbued to the core with the deepest dies of despotism and misantrophy must rejoice) is it in defence of a policy like this, I say, calculated to debase, and even gradually extirpate the human race, that Englishmen are to expend their blood and treasure? Shall the sons of liberty prop the rotten pillars of oppression? support the selfish, narrow-minded Junta who give no hopes of better days to the people of Spain, even when the French are expelled? The Junta, in which we perceive several of the very men whose partial oppressive policy, heretofore destroying the energies of her people, encouraged Buonaparte to attempt the subjugation of the Peninsula?"

At Riga, on the 26th ult. hemp had advanced to 25 dollars for every 600lbs. Flax continued at 30 dollars.

This day the sum of 4000l. was paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office for the remuneration of the different persons who lost any private property by the late fire at St. James's Palace.

Mr Canning's Manifesto has not produced all the effect which his *friends* probably expected. It will require a much longer harangue to convince the Public that he ought to have remained a colleague of his antagonist, after being *convinced* that there ought to be a change; and something even mo[illegible]e ingenious than that, to reconcile the Public to the use of a *pistol* in Ministerial misunderstandings.

A meeting of the county of Northumberland will take place in a few weeks, to consider the present state of the nation.

OCTOBER 26.

Last night, we received Spanish Papers to the 9th, and Portuguese to the 12th instant. The intelligence they contain is rather satisfacto[illegible]. The enemy have withdrawn from the left ba[illegible] of the Tagus, and appear to be concentrating their force between that river and Madrid. The Spanish armies of Estramadura and La Mancha have moved forward, and it was expeced the Combined English and Spanish force would advance once more upon Talavera de la Reyna. This, however, could not immediately take place, as Lord Wellington, we find, arrived at Lisbon on the 10th, to assume the high characters with which he is invested—Head of the Regency, Commander in Chief, &c. Gerona still holds out; the garrison made a bold and success[illegible] sortie, about the middle of September.

OCTOBER 27.

L[illegible]er from San Felices de los Ga[illegible]gos, in rec[illegible]ng the events of the new sy[illegible]m [illegible] warfar[illegible]n Spain, gives the following in[illegible]eresting an[illegible]otes:—

"Julian, a native of this neighbourhood, was, five months ago, a herdsman; under the direction of the General in Chief, he, with six other youths, on horseback, and with no arms but pikes, formed a little party to molest the patroles of the enemy, which, in different parts of Castile, were plundering the inhabitants He was so successful, that in a short time he made 100 cavalry prisoners, who were conducted under escorts to Cuidad Rodrigo. Subsequent to this extraordinary success, Julian was made an Ensign, and he received orders to augment his party to the number of 50 men, of which it now consists. They give quarter to no one, excepting to such as communicate information for the destruction of the enemy. He daily comes to the camp, with an account of 16, 20, 50, and 80, that have fallen beneath his hands; and if two days should pass over without his being seen among us, we fear some accident has happened to him, in consequence of his undaunted courage. The following are the latest rencounters in which he has been engaged

"On the evening, when it was supposed we should engage Ney, Julien proceeded to the vanguard, with his 50 pikemen, and rushed upon 70 French dragoons, who had separated themselves from the main army, three leagues, on a foraging party. Of these he killed 60, took four prisoners, and six only escaped. He is now hovering round the rear-guard of the enemy. The day before yesterday he killed 26, and took prisoners two physicians, and one Member of the Commissariat.—Among the dead was a Commissioner, in whose suit of clothes I saw one of the pikemen last night. In a village, he surprized and destroyed 21 of the enemy, not one of them remaining to tell the tiding to their friends. At this moment we have an account of his having entrapped 52 others. My friend, these traits of personal valour ought to be made known. This herdsman has just been appointed to the rank of Captain, and it is expected he will be nominated Lieut. Colonel. It is remarkable, that of his 50 men he has not lost one; the only misfortune that has occurred, was the lodgment of a pistol ball in one of his party, which is extracted, and the man is cured. The fear of this intrepid warrior, and his few followers, is so strongly excited among the French, that they would dread less the approach of a whole army."

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

By the Indefatigable frigate, a great number of letters have been received from the North of Spain, one of which, from a Lieut. Colonel in the Spanish army, who has lately left this country, and which, if it be correct, contains very interesting information, we shall give the precedence in our extracts, but we fear it is not correct.

"CORUNNA, OCT. 2.—The French are retreating from Madrid, after having committed numerous atrocities both there and in their route. It is supposed they have taken the road to Burgos. The French troops in Arragon have abandoned Balbastro, Calataynd, and several other important points, and are concentrating their forces.

"General Mendizabal, who commands our army, was at Salamanca and Cuidad Rodrigo, and has had several engagements with the French."

The last paragraph of this letter is in some degree supported by the latter part of the following, written nine days prior to it:—

SAN FELIX DE LOS GALLEGOS, SEPT. 23.—"On the 17th, at one in the morning, our army left this place for Villa Vieja, where our advanced guard, together with one of our divisions, was posted to observe the corps under the command of Marshal Ney, consisting of 9000 infantry and 1500 cavalry, who seemed to menace them with an attack.

"On the 18th, at day-break, we took post on the Yeltes, with a wood on each flank. A second division, acting as our reserve, was posted at Villa Vieja, from which we were distant rather more than half a mile. The enemy was in possession of the roads to Retortillo and Martin del Rio; was also posted on a river, and appeared at one time to be advancing to attack us in three columns. He nevertheless disappointed us, and after remaining quiet in his position the rest of the day, broke up very early on the morning of the 19th, taking the old road-way to Salamanca.

"The same evening our army rrturned to its position here, where we have since remained.

"The Duke del Parque is much satisfied with our conduct and manœuvring, and the whole army is in high expectation of having a brush with the enemy, and giving them a repetition of the affairs at Lugo, Campo de Estrella, and San Payo."

The subsequent letter gives some information regarding the southern army.

"CORUNNA, SEPT. 29.—Gen. Equia has effected a junction of his army, 20,000 strong, with that of Venegas. Gen. Basalen Commands the Spanish army in Estramadura, acting under the orders of Sir A. Wellesley. It appears that affairs are managed there with activity and judgment.

"On the 15th, three regiments of cavalry left Truxillo under the command of Don Pedro Gubin (brother to the Duke of Ossuna) to unite with our army. We shall then be in a state to undertake something in the plains of Castile.

"Soult is at Placencia, and after again making a shew of repassing the Puerto de Banos, it appears he has received orders to join Victor.

"Our pikemen in the neighbourhood of San Felix, greatly exerted themselves at the late affair, they killed 44 French infantry and 20 French dragoons; they are commanded by Don Julian, a very brave and patriotic officer, who has rendered his regiment truly formidable to the enemy."

The following is from a Lieutenant in the British service:—

"CORUNNA, OCT. 4.—The evacuation of this place by the French was so sudden and unexpected that we could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses. The Defiance, and the Amazon frigate made their appearance off the port, without entertaining the least idea of its being abandoned by the enemy. The Defiance has been several months at Ferrol for the purpose of fitting out the Spanish ships to send them to Cadiz.

"There is a general movement among the [illegible] some decisive actions [illegible]hourly expected."

NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

Letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, M. Champagny, to General Armstrong, Minister of the United States to Paris:—

"SIR, "Altenburgh, Aug. 22.

"His Majesty, understanding that you are about to dispatch a ship to the United States, commands me to make known to you the unalterable principles which have and will regulate his conduct in the great question respecting Neutrals.

"France admits the principle, that the flag protects trade. The trading vessel which carries the licence of its Government, may be considered as a moving colony. To insult such a vessel by search, pursuit, or any act of arbitrary power, is a violation of the fundamental law of colonization, and is an attack upon the Government of the same. The seas belong to every nation, without exception; thsy are the common property, and the domain of all mankind.

"Consistently with this doctrine, merchant vessels, belonging to individuals, may pass, by inheritance, to persons who never exposed themselves to be made prisoners of war. In all her conquests, France has considered sacred private property, deposited in the warehouses of the vanquished State, and such have had the complete disposal of matters of trade; and, at this moment, convoys by land, of merchandize, and epecially cottons, are passing through the French army and Austria, to proceed to the destination commerce directs. If France had seized the monopoly of the seas, she would have accumulated in her territory all the products of the earth, and she would have obtained immeasurable wealth.

"Undoubtedly, if England had the dominion of land, which she has acquired on the ocean, her acquisitions would have been equally enormous. She would, as in the times of barbarism, have sold the conquered, and distributed them as slaves throughout her land. The avarice of trade would have absorbed every thing, and the Government of an enlightened nation, which has brought the arts of civilization to perfection, would have given the earliest instances of the return of the savage ages. What has that Government to do with justice, which only inquires for profit?

"When France shall have established her naval power, which, with the extent of her coasts and her population, will be soon accomplished, then will the Emperor reduce these principles to practice, and apply his mandate to render it universal. The right, or rather usurpation, of blockading rivers and coasts by proclamation, is palpably contrary to reason and equity. A right cannot possibly spring from the will of an interested party, but must always be founded on the natural relations of things. A place is not properly blockaded, unless it be besieged by land and water. It is blockaded to prevent the introduction of assistance, by which the surrender of the place might be protracted; and then we have only the right to prevent neutral ships from entering the port, when the place is thus circumstanced, and the possession of it is matter of doubt between the besiegers and besieged. On this is grounded the right to prevent neutrals from entering the place.

"The sovereignty and independence of its flag, like the sovereignty and independence of its territory, is the property of every neutral. A state may transfer itself to another state: it may destroy the archives of its independence, and pass from Prince to Prince; but the right of sovereignty is indivisible and unalienable; no one can renounce it.

"England has placed France in a state of blockade. The Emperor has, in his decree of Berlin, declared the British Islands in a state of blockade.—The first of these regulations forbid neutral vessels to proceed to France; the second prohibited their entering English harbours.

"England has, by her Orders of Council of the 11th of November, 1807, levied an impost on neutral ships, and obliged them to enter its ports before they sail to France. By the decree of the 17th of December of the same year, the Emperor has decreed, that all such ships be nationalized which had entered English ports, or submitted to be searched,

"In order to ward off the inconveniences with which this state of things threatened her commerce, America laid an embargo in all her harbours; and although France had done nothing more than used the right of retaliation, its wants, and those of its colonies, suffered much from this measure: yet did the Emperor magnanimously connive at the proceeding, in order rather to endure the privation of commerce than to acknowledge the authority of the usurpers of the seas.

"The embargo was raised, and a system of nonintercourse was substituted for it. The Powers on the Continent in alliance with England having the same object in view, made a common cause with her, that they might derive the same advantages. The harbours of Holland, of the Elbe, of Italy, and of Spain, were to enjoy those benefits from which France was to be excluded; and the one and the other were to be opened or closed to commerce as circumstances rendered expedient, so as France was bereft of it.

"Thus, Sir, in point of principle, France recognizes the freedom of neutral commerce; and the independence of the Maritime Powers; which she respected up to the moment when the maritime tyranny of England, that respects nothing, and the arbitrary proceedings of its Government, compelled her to adopt measures of retaliation, to which she resorted with regret. Let England revoke her blockade of France, and France will recall her declaration of blockade against England. Let England revoke her Cabinet Orders of the 11th of November. 1807, and the Milan Decree will expire of itself. The American commerce will then recover its complete freedom, and be assured of finding in the harbours of France, favour and protection. But it belongs to the United States to attain this happy object, by their firmness. Can a nation resolved to remain free, hesitate between certain momentary interests, and the great cause of maintaining her independence, her honour, her sovereignty, and her dignity?

(Signed) "CHAMPAGNY."

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON MONDAY NEXT WILL BE PUBLISHED,
AT THE
COURIER PRESS,
The Court Martial
HELD
AT BANGALORE,
ON
Lt. Col. J. Doveton,
OF
THE 8th REGIMENT NATIVE CAVALRY,
Price One Pagoda and a half.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Subscribers to the *Medical Fund* will be holden at 12 O'clock on Tuesday the 3d of April, at the Medical Board Office.

THOS. SERGEANT,
SECRETARY.

25th March, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, bearing date the Sixteenth day of October, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nine, in a Cause wherein WILLIAM PURSER is Complainant, and WILLIAM DOUGLAS BRODIE, JOHN TULLOH, and GEORGE M'LEOD KNOX, are the Defendants, there will be exposed for Sale on the Premises, on the 5th day of April next ensuing, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, with the privity and under the direction of THOMAS GREENWAY, Esq. the Master in Equity, of the said Court, the following Property in Mortgage to the said Complainant, should it not be disposed of in the interim by Private Sale with the consent of the Parties, viz.

An Elegant and COMMODIOUS UPSTAIR HOUSE, situated in the neighbourhood of the Village of St. Thomé, known by the name of

Brodie Castle,

with the Garden and Ground thereto belonging, consisting of upwards of eighteen Cawnies of Ground, held under two Grants from the Company upon which are planted about eight hundred Cocoanut Trees, many of which are in full growth, with a great many Mango and other Fruit Trees, &c. the House and Premises are in excellent order, the former having undergone a complete repair about a year ago. Ten per Cent. of the purchase money to be paid down by the Purchaser, immediately after his having been declared the highest bidder, and the remainder in ten days from the date of the sale, in default of which the deposit money will be forfeited, and the Premises resold at the risque of the first Purchaser.

The charge of conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser, all Persons desirous of becoming Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to measurement and boundaries of the Ground previously to the Sale.—Further particulars may be known at the Master's Office or at the Office of MR. LIGHT, Solicitor.

The Property being of large value, for the conveniency of Purchasers, the Mortgager will be disposed to accomodate the Payment by Instalments of six and twelve months for one half of the purchase money, with interest at 12 per Cent. under the security of the Title Deeds or other satisfactory security, one half being paid down.

N. B. Mr. BRODIE'S Servants will attend to shew the House and Premises from nine o'clock till six in the evening, or at an earlier hour in the morning, upon previous notice being sent to him.

OLD NAVY TAVERN.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE,
THAT OLD ESTABLISHED
H O U S E,
CALLED THE
NAVY TAVERN,
SITUATE ON THE
ESPLANADE,
TOGETHER WITH THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
P L A T E,
LINEN, &c. &c.

The present Proprietor being obliged from ill health to leave off business.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRIFFITHS and Co.—Popham's Broadway.

THIRD
LOTTERY,
FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA,
ESTABLISHED BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL,
AND
CONDUCTED BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT
Under the immediate Directions of Commissioners appointed by Government.

SCHEME
OF THE
THIRD
LOTTERY,

1	Prize of	1,00,000
2	Ditto of.. 50,000 each,	1,00,000
3	Ditto of.. 20,000	60,000
6	Ditto of.. 10,000	60,000
10	Ditto of.. 5,000	50,000
14	Ditto of.. 1,000	14,000
1440	Ditto of.... 100	1,44,000
1476	PRIZES.	5,28,000
4525	BLANKS.	
	Applicable to the Improvement of Calcutta, and the Expences of the Lottery,	72,000
6,000	TICKETS.	6,00,000

1st.—The fiftieth drawn Ticket on the last day, will be entitled to one of the Prizes of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

2d.—The Prizes with the exception of the Tickets sold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, without deduction, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed; in like manner, the Prizes drawn amongst Tickets, sold at Madras and Bombay, will be paid by the Agents at those Precidencies, respectively, so soon as the necessary adjustment thereof can be transmitted to the Agents.

3d.—The Drawing will commence on the 1st July 1810.

4th.—The Price of such Tickets as may remain unsold on the 20th June next, will be raised to Sicca Rupees 110 for each Ticket, until the period fixed for the commencement of the Drawing; when the Tickets unsold, will be liable to such further progressive increase of Price, as the Commissioners shall judge proper.

5th.—Tickets signed by JOHN ADAM, Esq. Superintendant of the Lotteries, will be ready for Sale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 12th March next.

6th.—A supply of Tickets will be forwarded to Messrs. HARINGTON and Co. at Madras, and to Messrs. FORBES and Co. at Bombay, as soon as may be practicable, to be sold at those Presidencies.

7th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lottery, will be received in Payment of Tickets in the present Lottery.

JOHN ADAM,
Superintendant.

CALCUTTA, *27th February*, 1810.

N. B. Tickets in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. HARINGTON and CO. at 31 Pagodas each.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Bay, half-bred-Arab Horse, 4 years old, and near 14 hands high. He goes well in Saddle and has been driven in single and double harness. His Sire was a famous Arab Hunter, and could leap nine feet. Price only 125 Pagodas.

For particulars enquire of the Printer of this Paper, or of Messrs. BALFOUR and HOGG, Auctioneers, Blacktown.

FOR SALE,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills,—Common Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney,—Bills of Lading,—Respondentia Bonds, Judgement Bonds,—Pass Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for Regiments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO
ORDERS FOR PRINTING,

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation—Battalion Returns, &c. &c. and all work in the Printing Line will be gratefully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

ALSO

Copper Plate Printing neatly struck off, and visiting Cards &c. engraved.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

AN excel[illegible] Silver Chronometer, No. 1847, [illegible]rnold,
PRI[illegible] 170 PAGS.

The above i[illegible]e property of a Gentleman, who has no fu[illegible]er occasion for it.

For further [illegible]ticulars enquire at the office of this paper.

Bills on Europe.

WANTED,
FOR THE USE OF THE
FIRST BATTALION
H. M. 56th Regiment,
ABOUT
One Thousand Pounds
STERLING,

FOR which Bills will be given on Messrs. GREENWOOD COX and Co. LONDON, at 30 Days sight signed by the Commanding Officer and Paymaster of the said Regiment.

Persons desirous of tendering for the same will address their Proposals (specifying the rate per Star Pagoda) to the Paymaster of the 56th Regiment Bellary, so as to be received on or before the first day of April next, when the tenders will be opened and the Bills lodged with Messrs. HUNTER and HAY, Fort St. George, to whom the money is to be paid.

JOHN FINNISS,
Paymaster 1st Bat. 56th Regt.

BELLARY, *March* 2, 1810.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE
TO
PENANG,

THE GOOD BRIG
EMILY,
CAPTAIN L. SAVAGE,
WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT,
ON OR ABOUT
THE 5TH APRIL NEXT,
APPLY TO
MR. J. M. PEREYRA,
SEA CUSTOM HOUSE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Pepper and Co.

A SELECT collection of the latest and most fashionable Music for the Piano Forte, Fiddle and Violin, in nine Volumes Elegantly Bound, well worth the attention of any person who may be in want of such.

ADVERTISEMENT.

T. HURST,
HAS NOW ON THE FINE,
FIT FOR BOTTLING,
SEVERAL PIPES OF
MADEIRA,
VIZ.

MADEIRA four years in India, and Wine, nearly six years in India.—Gentlemen who may approve of the above Wine and send Bottles, can have half, or quarter Pipes drawn off, at the rate he sells whole Pipes; viz. 220 and 240 Pagodas the Pipe. Also for sale by the Pipe, India Market, London Market, and London particular Madeira: Imported last year, from the House of Murdock and Co.

T. HURST has still on hand, a general assortment of useful Glass ware and stationary; a general assortment of confectionary, grocery, consisting of Raisins, Currants, pearl barley, Oatmeal, and arrow root, Pickles, and Sauces, Blankets, Flannel, Gun Powder, shot, from No. 1 to 12, Leather Gloves, Pantaloons, a few pairs of Boots, scarlet and Navy blue cloth of the best quality, Cutlery, consisiting of sets of Table Knives and Forks, and Savigny's fine cutlery—Shoe Brushes, Blacking, Perfumery, Spectacles, Chests of Morocco covered Trunks; and lately received Bengal piece goods, Plated ware, kits of spiced Salmon, sea Cots, best curl'd hair Matrasses, with a variety of other articles for Ready Money.

BEACH, *24th March*, 1810.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin,
ON THE PREMISES,
This day, TUESDAY the [illegible] Instant,
Between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock in the Afternoon,

AN Upstair House and Ground, situated in Popham's Broadway, Blacktown, fronting the Garden of Maufez Cawn.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

BY ORDER
OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
TO THE
ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Major Thos. Whitlie,
DECEASED.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On MONDAY, the 9th April next,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

THAT convenient DWELLING HOUSE with suitable Out Offices and the Garden situated at Nellore, belonging to the above Estate, the Garden containing in the whole two Cawnies and twelve Grounds.

N. B. The plan of the premises may be seen at J. DOBBIN'S Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By James Dobbin,
On THURSDAY, the 12th April next,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
If not previously disposed off by Private Contract.

THE Garden House belonging to R. A. MAITLAND Esq.—The Garden contains nine cawnies, and the House pleasantly situated on the banks of the long Tank.—At the same time will be sold, all the Household Furniture, Plate, China and Glass Ware, Pictures, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Ashton & Meppen,
AT THEIR ROOMS
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
ON FRIDAY next, the 30th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE of Garden Seeds by the last arrivals they are exceedingly well assorted, and in the highest preservation, they consist of Peas, and Beans of every description, a great variety of Cabbage Seeds, and indeed Vegetable and Flower Seeds of almost every description they will be sold in small lots for the conveniance of Purchasers, and positively to the highest Bidder.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
By Balfour & Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
This-day, TUESDAY, the 27th March,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
P L A T E,
CONSISTING OF

TEA SPOONS, Salt ditto. Butter Knife, Salt Cellars, Fruit Knives, Pencil Cases, Silver Mounted Corks, sundry Articles of Mock Jewellery, a few pieces of Gauze and Crape, a few dozen of Europe Cotton Hose, half ditto, Silk ditto, Men and Children's Hats, a few dozen of Tooth Brushes, and a variety of other Articles.

AT THE SAME TIME,
A few Glass Cases, and a Blackwood Almira.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By Balfour and Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 30th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

THIRTEEN dozen and two Cannisters Hyson Tea, One do. Pearl do. and ten do. Souchong do. which will be sold one Cannister in a lot, for the convenience of Purchasers.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

. It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH [illegible] 1810.

WAR IN SPAIN.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 27.

[illegible]rt to the King, Commanding the French Armies in S[illegible]in.

SIRE—Yo[illegible] [illegible]jesty ha[illegible] ordered me to draw up a general report of the operations of the army, from the 3d of July last to the 15th instant. I have strictly complied with your commands. Before I give to your Majrsty an account of the marches of the different corps of the army, and the brilliant actions which have conferred glory on the Imperial troops, I think it necessary, for the elucidation of my Report, to describe the position of the respective corps of the Imperial army and that of the hostile armies on the 20th of July.

Position of the Imperial Army, and of the Enemy's Army, on the 20th July 1809.

At this time the 4th corps, commanded by General Sebastiani, was posted at Consuegra and Madridejos, watching the army of Venegas, 30,000 strong. This army occupied Manzanares and Daymiel, and had its advanced posts on the Guardiana.

The first corps, commanded by Marshal the Duke of Belluno, was posted on the left bank of the Alberche, in front of Casalegas, covering the pass from Talavera towards Madrid. The advanced guard of this corps of the army occupied Talavera de la Reyna.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno watched the army of Cuesta, 30,000 strong, which had crossed to the right bank of the Tagus, by a bridge thrown over that river, at Almaraz, and by the bridge of Arzobispo.

Your Majesty had received orders from his Imperial and Royal Majesty, directing that the Duke of Dalmatia should unite, under his command, the 2d, 5th, and 6th corps, consisting of 80 battalions and 30 squadrons, amounting to upwards of 60,000 effective men—that he should march against the English,—should seek them out wherever they might be, and engage them.

Meanwhile the 2d corps still occupied Salamanca and Zamora.

The 5th corps was in Valladolid and its environs, and the 6th occupied Benevento, Astorga, and Leon. The latter corps had in its front the troops commanded by La Romana, and the insurgents of Galicia and the Asturians.

Independently of the armies of the insurgents, report announced that an English army, 80,000 strong was assembling in the environs of Placentia, under the command of General Wellesley.

On the 22d July, your Majesty received intelligence from Marshal the Duke of Belluno, that the English army, under the command of General Wellesley, had formed a junction, between the Tagus and the Tietar, with the army of Cuesta, and that the combined force was on its march to Talavera; while corps of 8 or 10,000 men, commanded by General Wilson, was advancing towards Escalona, along the right bank of the Alberche. The danger was imminent; and it was necessary to take decided measures.

The same day, (22d) your Majesty sent orders to Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia, to unite speedily, at Salamanca, the three corps of the army under his command, and to advance rapidly to Placentia, in order to break the line of operation of the hostile army. You, at the same time, ordered General Sebastiana to proceed, by forced marches, with the 4th corps, from Madridejos to Toledo. Your Majesty left Madrid in the night between the 22d and 23d, with your reserve, composed of the Royal Guard, and the brigade of General Oudinot, formed of the 12th regiment of Infantry, the 51st regiment of the line, and the 27th regiment of horse chasseurs. The command of this reserve was entrusted to the General of Division, Dessoles.

In proceeding to Naval Carnero, your Majesty had a two-fold object; to check the march of General Wilson, who endeavoured to get in the rear of the 1st corps, by Escalona: and to form a junction with Marshal the Duke of Belluno, with a view to enable him to keep the enemy in check, till the junction of the 4th corps, and till the result of the march of Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia should be ascertained.

Meanwhile, in the evening of the 23d, Marshal the the Duke of Belluno informed your Majesty, that, on the 22d, the advanced guard of his corps of the army had been obliged to quit Talavera de la Reyna, and to retire along the left bank of the Alberche; that he was certain he should be attacked on the 24th, by the combined armies of the English and Cuesta; and that, not willing to hazard the 1st corps, against such a superior force, he should march in the night between the 23d and 24th, and proceed in two days to the left bank of the Guadarama, at its conflux with the Tagus, near Toledo, in order to effect a junction with the 4th corps. Your Majesty will highly approve the movement of Marshal the Duke of Belluno; for, if the Marshal had retreated upon Naval Carnero, instead of retiring to Toledo, the junction of the 1st and 4th corps would have been rendered extremely difficult and perhaps even impossible.

It is likewise very certain, that Marshal the Duke of Belluno had formed a correct judgment of the designs of the enemy. Orders found upon the Officers have proved, that the 1st corps was to have been attacked, on the morning of the 24th, by the English army and that of Cuesta, in its position on the Alberche, while Wilson's corps was to have endeavoured to cut off its retreat towards Madrid, by advancing from Escalona upon Naval Carnero.

Your Majesty, on receiving the letter of Marshal the Duke of Belluno, took tha resolution of proceeding also towards Toledo, with your reserve, in order to form a junction with the 1st and 4th corps, and to present to the enemy a body, imposing not from its numbers, but from its valour.

On the 24th, your Majesty advanced with your reserve to Cavanara, three leagues from Toledo. The next day, the 25th, you fixed your head quarters at Bargas.

The same day, General Sebastiana, after ably disguising his movements from Venegas, arrived with the 4th corps at Toledo. Lastly, the 1st corps had taken a position on the left bank of the Guadarama; so that all the troops which it was in your Majesty's power to oppose to the enemy, were united.

Your Majesty ordered a detachment to be left at Toledo, to guard that city and the bridges.

On the 26th, your Majesty ordered the whole army to pass over the bridge of Guadarama, and advance upon Torrijos. The first corps opened the March. General Latour Maubourg commanded the whole [illegible] the Cavalry of the 1st corps, to which your Majes[illegible] had joined the division of light cavalry, under Ge[illegible]l Merlin, which had previously been attached to th[illegible]h corps.

On the 25th, Cuesta's army took up a p[illegible]on at Santa Ollala; it was to contir[illegible]e its march o[illegible] ie 26th, to advance upon Toledo, with a view to atte[illegible] a junction with Venegas. The English [illegible]rmy ha[illegible]t yet quitted Talevera, but had pushed its [illegible]ance[illegible]ard to Casalegas, on the left bank of the Alberc[illegible] Wilson's corps had continued its movement, and [illegible] pushed its advanced posts to Naval Carnero.

BATTLE OF ALCABON.

On the morning of the 26th, the advanced guard of the 1st corps met a few cavalry at Torrijos, whom it pursued. They retreated upon Alcabon, by the defile of Oliveras. The enemy had formed in the plain of Alcabon; his right was *appuie'd* upon the Chapel of Domingo, and his left on the road of Domingo Perrez. He presented 2000 cavalry, supported by 6 pieces of cannon. All the cavalry commanded by General Latour Maubourg formed parallel to the enemy's line, and marched up to it; the latter maintained itself for some time in its position, but as soon as it saw the columns of infantry advance it began to retreat. Gen. Latour Maubourg caused it to be closely pursued. At the defile of Alcabon, an engagement of cavalry took place, under the direction of Gen. Merlin, commanding the light cavalry of the army, in which the dragoons of Villaviciosa were completely destroyed by the 2d hussars, and a squadron of the 5th chasseurs. Gen. Beaumont, who commanded this charge, executed it with skill and bravery. This General was ably seconded by Col. Bonnemain, commanding the 5th horse chasseurs, and the *chef d'escadron*, Hubini de Soubise, commanding the 2d hussars. The destruction of the dragoons at Villaviciosa struck great terror into the rest of the enemy, and, from that moment, they thought only of retreating. The ground was rugged and intersected by ravines, which prevented this corps from being entirely destroyed. It was commanded by Zagas, and formed the advanced guard of Cuesta's army.

Thr next day (the 27th) the imperial army advance upon Valavera; Cuesta's army had retreated along the right bank of Alberche, and joined the English army near Talavera.

Meanwhile, the advanced guard of the English army, composed of a corps of about 10,000 men, who had paased the 26th at Casalegas, had marched forward to cover the retreat of Cuesta's army: this advanced guard was met by the cavalry of the first corps, and, after a few cannon shot, it retired precipitately along the right bank of the Alberche.

The first corps had concentrated itself on the plain above the Alberche, at one p. m. The 4th corps and the reserve successively arrived. From the plain of the Alberche were perceived movements of troops on the plains in the rear, and to the North of Talavera, but the force and disposition of the enemy's army could not be ascertained, intervening space between the Alberche and Talavera, and the plain above that town being covered with olive trees, and oak woods. It was by favor of these woods that the enemy masked his dispositions.

The Duke of Belluno, who had passed over the ground on which the enemy was manœuvring, observed to your Majesty, that this army, instead of retreating, as some imagined, was taking a position, its right supported upon Talavera, and its left on the mountain which answers to the hollow of Tietar. This position is fortified by a hill, which, toward the East, presents a very steep declivity, and which, sinking towards the West, by a much more gentle slope, joins a range of hillocks, extending in the direction of Talavera. Between the principal hillock and the mountain is a valley about 300 fathoms in breadth. Here commences a ravine, which runs from north to sourh, and which, covering the enemy's left & centre, terminates in the valley of Talavera, at the beginning of the olive trees, on which the enemy's right was supported. This right had in its front various incidents of ground, of which the enemy availed himself, either by constructing works, or forming abuttis, to render it the more difficult to come at him. Two easy roads, passable for artillery, lead from the Alberche to the enemy's position. One is the high road from Talavera; the other commences at Casa del Campo de Salinas: you follow it for half a league in a forest of oaks, and to get to it you must ford the Alberche, below Casalegas.

A few musket-shot fired on the right of the army, and the dust which was observed rising from the forest of oaks, in the direction of Casa de Salinas, caused it to be presumed that the enemy had there a corps of his advanced guard. Your Majesty, in consequence, ordered Marshal the Duke of Belluno to ford the Alberche, and attack the advanced guard of the hostile army. The Marshal immediately complied with your Majesty's commands.

The division of Gen. Lapisse advanced upon Casa de Salinas. Gen. Ruffin's division was directed to support, on the right, the movement of that of Gen. Lapisse. The 16th light infantry, which headed the division of the latter, soon opened a fire of musketry, which was briskly kept up for an hour. The enemy had at this point 6000 men, supported by 4 pieces of cannon: he was nevertheless obliged to retreat. Gen. Chaudron Rosseau, who directed the 16th Regiment, judiciously took advantage of a spot, not so much covered with trees, and ordered that regiment to charge with the bayonet. It obeyed with all the intrepedity by which it is distinguished. The enemy was soon completely routed, and thought only of running to join the main body of his troops. The division of Vilatte also forded the Alberche, and followed the direction of that under the command of Gen. Ruffin. The brigade of light Cavalry, under Gen. Beaumont, supported the division of Gen. Lapisse. When the advanced guard of the enemy's army was driven from Casa Selinas, the first corps continued to advance.

While Marshal the Duke of Belluno attacked the enemy's advanced guard at Casa de Salinas, Gen. Latour Maubourg, and Gen. Merlin's division of light Cavalry, passed the Alberche, and formed in the plain, between the high road of Talavera and that of Casa de Salinas. This movement was soon followed by the 4th Corps and the reserve, who forded the Alberche in close columns, by brigades. The division of dragoons, commanded by Gen. Milhaud, was directed to cover the left of the infantry of the 4th corps, and to watch the high road of Talavera. In this order, the army advanced to within cannon shot of the enemy's army.

Meanwhile the divisions of Lapisse and Ruffin had cleared the oak forest, The country began to open, and the movements of the enemy might have been easily distinguished, had it not been so late. It was nevertheless perceived, that a corps of 10 or 12,000 men was hastening to reach its position. The artillery of the 1st corps, which was as forward as the divisions, did considerable mischief to these troops, and threw them into the greatest confusion. This disorder was general along the whole of the enemy's line, which had not yet had sufficient time to form.

Marshal the Duke de Belluno conceived, that if, by favour of the darkness and the confusion which prevailed in the enemy's army, the hillock could be taken, on which that army supported its left, and which might be considered as the key of its position, the enemy would not be able to maintain himself in it. He, in consequen[illegible], ordered Gen. Ruffin to take the hillock with his 3 regiments: at the same time directing Gen. Vil[illegible]e to support the attack, and Gen. Lapisse to make [illegible] d[illegible]sion on the centre of the enemy's army, but wi[illegible] engaging. Marshal the Duke of B[illegible]luno has inform[illegible] your Majesty that the 9th regime[illegible] of light infa[illegible], which headed this attack, and which kept it up [illegible]ith his characteristic bravery, was not supported. In the darkness which prevailed, the 24th regiment had mistaken the way, and the march of the 96th was impeded by the passage of the ravine. The enemy, fully sensible of the importance of the hillock, had there posted several battalions, which he reinforced with other troops as soon as he saw it attacked. The form of the hillock enabled him speedily to send assistance, while our troops had to pass a very difficult and steep piece of ground.

The 8th Regiment had nearly reached the summit of the hillock: some men were even killed just at the top; but being obliged to renew the engagement with fresh troops, it was compelled to retire to midway, where it maintained itself. The Duke de Belluno adds that this regiment acquired great glory in this affair. Its Colonel, M. Meunier, particularly distinguished himself: he received 3 musket balls.

The first corps took a position at the foot of the hillock.

Your Majesty *bivouaque'd* in the centre of the reserve, within cannon shot of Talavera.

It has been ascertained in the evening, that the enemy had made Talavera an unattackable post. It had likewise been ascertained that the centre of the enemy's army was covered by rugged ground, with olive trees and vines. This position was, moreover, fortified by some abattis and field-works; while the resistance of the obstacles, which Marshal the Duk of Belluno encountered in the attack of the hillock proved how difficult it would be to force the enemy's left.

No intelligence was yet received of the march of Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia; and it was resolved to attack the enemy.

BATTLE OF TALAVERA DE LA REYNA.

At day break of the 28th, the enemy was seen at the top of the hillock, where he had planted four pieces of cannon—a line of infantry, having its left at the hillock, and its right at Talavera, was strengthened upon the hillock, and in the plain, by a second line, supported by close columns in mass, and in the rear of the infantry were perceived heads of columns of cavalry. At the extremity of the left of the enemy's army, some squadrons watched the valley between the mountain and the hillock. These squadrons were supported by two or three battalions.

Your Majesty sent orders to Marshal the Duke of Belluno, to commence the attack. The Marshal delegated this operation to General Ruffin. The General disposed three regiments in the following manner. The 9th light infantry on the right, the 24th in the centre, and the 96th on the left, in close columns, by divisons and battalions. In this order that division advanced. A fire of musquetry was soon opened, and the 24th regiment speedily obtained possession of the first platform of the hillock; it still continued its attack supported by the 9th and 96th regiments. It had nearly gained the summit of the hillock and taken the cannon, when the enemy attacked it, as well as the 9th and 96th, with fresh troops. The engagement was obstinate and sanguinary—our troops were obliged no quit the hillock, and retreated.

Your Majesty, who watched the attack directed by Marshal the Duke of Belluno, saw yourself that the retrograde movement of Ruffin's division was executed slowly, in good order. The 9th, 24th, and 96th shewed themselvs worthy of their reputation. Marshal the Duke de Belluno has informed your Majesty, that Generals Ruffin and Bavois, who commanded this attack, distinguished themselbes for the excellent dispositions which they made, and the coolness with which they executed them. Marshall Duke de Bulluno adds, that they were ably seconded by the chief de battalion, Regeau, commanding the 9th, Colonel Jemin of the 24th, and the Chef de Battalion, Loyard, of the 96th; that the latter was wounded, as well as Chaltier, Aid du Camp to Gen. Ruffin, and Auguste Villemorin, Aid du Camp to Gen. Barois.

During the attack of the hillock, the 4th corps was in motion. One brigade of the first division advanced upon the left of Lapisse's division; the other brigade formed in echellon, in the rear. Gen. Leval's division watched Talavera. One brigade of the 4th corps, coming from Aranjuez, had not yet reached the field of battle. Your Majesty's reserve was in the rear of the left of the 1st division, and of the right of General Leval's division. The cavalry was in the plain, in the rear of the infantry.

The attack of the hillock having proved ansuccessful, your Majesty repaired to Marshal the Duke of Belluno, and, after reconnoitring the line and dispositions of the hostile army, resolved to order a general attack on his whole front. You accordingly gave directions for the following dispositions:

Marshal the Duke de Belluno was to attack the hillock with his three divisions.

General Sebastiani was ordered to post the 1st division in two lines, on the left of General Lapisse's division, but a little in tye rear, and to add to the second line of this division, the brigade of the 4th, when it arrived; General Milhaud's division of dragoons was placed on the left of the line, to watch Talavera—General Latour Maubourg's division, and the division of light horse, under General Merlin, received orders to advance upon the rear of the 1st corps, which occupied an open spot, in order to support it, and to be able to proceed into the plain when the hillock should be taken. The reserve was placed in a third line, behind the 4th corps.

The movement of the 4th corps attracted the enemy's notice, and a very brisk cannonade soon commenced.

Leva's division, which was to form in echellon, behind the line, advanced, on the contrary, before it. This mistake was occasioned by the ruggedness of the ground, and the impossibility of perceiving the line, among the olive-trees and vines.—This division had not finished deploying, when it was attacked by the enemy with upwards of 15,000 men. General Leval immediately supported his left by a square, and himself attacked the enemy, who was thrown into confusion, and left the field of battle covered with his dead. An English regiment had grounded its arms, and surrendered, when the Colonel of the regiment by which it had been cut off fell dead. The regiment then made a retrograde movement, and the English regiment found itself at liberty. No more than about 100 men, the Major, Lieutenant Colonel, and Colonel, could be retained. The Colonal died of his wounds. The enemy sent fresh troops against Leval's division. Your Majesty perceiving that this division had engaged too soon, ordered it to fall back upon the ground which it should have occupied. General Sebastiani caused this movement to be executed, and to be supported by the second brigade of the division.

The line being formed, as your Majesty had [illegible] mined, the troops of the 4th corps waited till the Duke de Belluno had commenced the attack of the hillock, before they began to act. The troops of the 1st corps were soon engaged.

General Lapisse passed the ravine, supported by General Latour Maubourg's cavalry, and also by two batteries, each of eight pieces of cannon. General Vilatte threatened the hillcok, and covered the valley. Gen. Ruffin, proceeding along the foot of the great chain of hills, endeavoured to reach the enemy's left.

At the same instant, the troops of the 4th corps advanced, and a very brisk fire of musketry soon commenced, seconded on both sides by a well supported fire of artillery.

The attack of Lapisse's division was at first successful. This attack was powerfully seconded by the artillery of the 1st corps, directed by General Dabboville. It was likewise supported by the movements which Gen. Latour Mauborg ordered the cavalry to make; but, notwithstanding, the valour of the troops, and the intrepidity of General Lapisse, this division could not maintain its ground upon the hillock. At this moment the gallant general received a mortal wound. The army was thus deprived of one of its good General Officers, and his loss was deeply regretted by all military men.—The retrograde movement of Lapisse's division having exposed the right of Sebastiani's division, the enemy advanced upon that division in considerable force. General Ray, commanding the first brigade of that division, charged the enemy with the 28th regiment in column, and the 32d deployed a second line. This charge checked the enemy, who renewed the attack three several times, but was as often repulsed.

The enemy having concentrated the troops on his right, advanced against General Belair's brigade, but that General marched to meet the enemy, and routed him. In spite of the difficulties of the ground, the 75th regiment had reached the plain, by forcing the enemy's line, when the charge of cavalry checked his movement. Colonel Burquet was dangerously wounded and taken prisoner. General Sebastiani caused his division to be supported by General Leval's which forming in a square on his left, not only kept the whole brigade of the enemy in check, but gave the second brigade time to form in column, and to oblige the enemy to take a position farther back.

[illegible]hile the 4th corps was gallantly fighting the Duke de Belluno had himself rallied Lapisse's division, and conducted it again to the foot of the hillock. General Villatte arranged the brigade which was attended to cover the valley. The battalion of grenadiers, commanded by the Chief de Battalion Bigez, was already formed in column. The 27th regiment made the same movement, when the enemy directed a charge of cavalry against that infantry. It was received with the utmost coolness and intrepidity by the 27th light regiment. Numbers of horses and men fell at the feet of the ranks of infantry. The English regiment of the 23d light dragoons, which headed this charge, in spite of the fire of the 29th, and of the grenadier battalion, kept up the engagement in the valley, passing between Vilatte's and Ruffin's divisions. General Stroltz's brigade, composed of the 10th and 26th horse chasseurs, advanced to meet. General Stroltz manœuvred with his troops, with a view to suffer the enemy's regiment to pass, and to charge it in the rear, The confusion was soon complete. General Merlin, with the pikemen (lancieurs) and the light horse, took the enemy in front and flank; only five men of the 23d light dragoons escaped, the whole being either killed or taken.

The line occupied by the hostile army, at the beginning of the engagement, was now in a great measure, in possession of the Imperial Army. The post of Talavera was attacked by the 4th corps, as was also the hillock, by Ruffin's division, which formed the extremity of the right of our line. The enemy had withdrawn his artillery from the hillock, or at least desisted from using it. From some reconnoissances on the side of Talavera, it appeared that there was a much smaller number of troops at that post, than at the beginning of the action. In short every thing announced that nothing but a vigorous blow was wanting to overthrow the enemy's army, and to enable our cavalry to come up: it was too late to undertake this operation. Your Majesty, however, was disposed to attempt it the next morning, when some officers came to inform you, that the right of the first corps was turned, and that it could not remain in the position which it occupied. Other Officers on the contrary, reported that Marshal the Duke de Belluno was of opinion, that the enemy's army would not be able to withstand a new attack. In the uncertainty into which your Majesty was thrown by these different reports, you wrote yourself to the Duke de Belluno to ascertain the truth. It was then ten at night, we had all *bivouaqued* for the night about your Majesty, in the persuasion that the action should be renewed the next morning, or at least that your Majesty would not pursue a contrary course, till you had ascertained, by day light. the dispositions of the hostile army. At day break however, your Majesty was awakened by General Sebastiani, who had fallen back upon the reserve with the 4th corps, and who announced to your Majesty, that he had made this movement, because the first [illegible] was retiring upon Casalegas, along the foot of th[illegible]

There was no time to deliberate; it was necessary to follow the movement. The reserve and the 4th corps began their march. General Milhaud's division formed the rear. The movement was executed slowly and in good order; the enemy did not pursue. Your Majesty arrived at the position of the Alberche, by the high road from Talavera to Madrid, at the same time that the first

corps reached it by the high road of Casas de Salimas. Some general officers, who had staid behind, having acquainted your Majesty that there were a few more wounded in the environs of Talavera, your Majesty ordered General Latour Manbourg to advance with his division. Mathieu Faviers, *ordonnateur*, sent ammunition waggons after it, & all the wounded were brought away without any obstacle. Marshal the Duke of Belluno informed your Majesty, that all the troops under his command behaved well, especially the 16th light infantry, and the 8th and 54th of the line distinguished itself by several charges which it made with the bayonet.

Colonels Philippeare, of the 54th, Barier, of the 45th, the Chef de Battaillon, Peneser, commanding the 16th; Colonels Dermencourt, of the 1st, and Ismer, of the 2d dragoons, were wounded. Generals Laplane and Chaudron Rousseau did themselves honor by their excellent dispositions. The Duke de Belluno likewise mentions Colonel Lacoste, and the Chef de Battaillon, Bigex, with distinction.

General Sebastiani bestows the highest commendation on the troops which fought under his command. Among these, General Leval was conspicuous for his readiness and intrepidity.

General Ray had a horse killed under him early in the action; and was himself wounded in the arm by a musket-ball; but, nevertheles, continued at the head of his brigade. General Liger Belair likewise had a horse wounded. Baron Deymares, Colonel of the 32d, was wounded in the arm, while charging at the head of his corps. Lamartiniere, Chef de Battaillon, who supplied his place, behaved gallantly.

Baron Toulssaint, Colonel of the 28th, received two balls in the second charge of his regiment.—M. Deschamps, *Chef de Battaillon* of that regiment, was also wounded.

M. Legrand, Colonel of the 35th, received a dangerous contusion on the head, but did not relinquish the command of his regiment. The *Chef de Battaillon*, Fouquate and Derlauson, distinguished themselves.

The gallant Colonel Baron de Porbeck was killed at the head of his corps. Major Vellech was dangerously wounded. Major Sternetz, of the artillery, was killed upon his cannon. Colonel Dangereau, of the artillery, had a horse killed under him.

In this engagement the artillery displayed its accustomed courage and valour.

The loss of the combined army may be computed at 10,000. The English Generals Mackenzie and Langwerth were killed, and a third General was wounded. Many officers of distinction have perished, and eight days after the battle, 200 officers, and 4000 wounded, whom the enemy had not been able to remove, were found at Talavera. The loss of the imperial army is likewise considerable; it consists of 600 killed, and about 4000 wounded: two thirds of the latter being but slightly wounded, will soon rejoin their corps.

At nine in the morning of the 29th, the army was concentrated on the left bank of the Alberche. The enemy's army had not been completely routed, but it had sustained such considerable loss, that it was improbable it would resume offensive operations for some time. This was a sufficient motive to await the arrival of Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia, which could not fail to accomplish the destruction of that army, unless it made a hasty retreat to the left bank of the Tagus.

Thus, after disabling the English army and that of Cuesta for advancing, the principal point was to save Toledo, which was briskly attacked by the left bank of the Tagus, and to cover Madrid, which was threatened by the army of Venegas, whose advanced posts were at Valdemoro. Your Majesty, in consequence, judged that the object of the passage of the Alberche was accomplished; that the losses sustained by the enemy had spread dejection among his troops; and that the first corps, posted in the same position which it had occupied when the enemy commenced offensive operations, would be sufficient to keep in check his beaten and discouraged army.—The 1st corp, therefore, took up a position behind the Alberche, and your Majesty went and encamped, with the 4th corps, and your reserve, at Santa Olalla. The division of light cavalry, under General Merlin, followed the movement of the 4th corps.

On the 30th, your Majesty, with the 4th corps and your reserve, fixed yourself at Bargas and Olias, near Toledo. One whole division of infantry entered Toledo; and the division of dragoons, commanded by General Milhaud, pushed on towards Anoner del Tajo, betwen Toledo and Aranjuez, where, it was reported, there was a ford, by which the enemy made demonstrations to pass the Tagus, with a view to proceed to Toledo.

On the 31st, the 4th corps and the reserve rested.

In the night between the 31st July and the 1st of August, Marshal the Duke of Belluno informed your Majesty, that he was apprized that the English army still remained at Talavera, with that of Cuesta; and that a Portuguese column had put itself in motion among the mountains, to turn the right of the 1st corps; he added, that, in consequence of this intelligence, he should quit his position, and retire upon Magneda. On the other hand, your Majesty was informed, that Venegas had withdrawn from before Toledo part of his troops who had attacked that place; that he was concentrating his forces upon Aranjuez, and that he manifested an intention of marching towards Madrid. Your Majesty then thought fit to post the 4th corps and the reserve in such a manner, as to enable them to advance rapidly either upon the 1st corps, to impede the march of the combined and discomfitted army; or upon Venegas, if his army attempted to march towards Madrid.

Your Majesty, in consequence, ordered that a garrison should be left at Toledo, under the command of the Adjutant Commandant Mocquerey, whom you appointed Governor of that place, and that the reserve and the 4th corps should march, and take up a position, on the 1st of August, at Illescas. General Milhaud received orders to send out strong parties of cavalry in the direction of Valdemoro, to watch the motions of the army of Venegas. Venegas caused his advanced posts to fall back, and merely kept an advanced guard on the right bank of the Tagus, in front of Aranjuez.

August the 2d and 3d, the 4th corps and the reserve remained in their positions.

August the 2d, the Duke of Belluno informed your Majesty by letter that the enemy appeared in the direction of Escalonna, on the right bank of the Alberche; that the parties which had been sent from Escalonna to Numbella had been attacked by some troops of the enemy's cavalry. The Marshal added, that he had sent two regiments of dragoons with orders to observe what was passing there; and that if he learned that the enemy was directing his course to that point, he would retire upon Mostolese; but that, in the contrary case, he should remain at Maqueda.

The report of the Duke de Belluno did not announce the march of the combined army: it related only to Wilson's corps, which manifested an intention of annoying the right of the 1st corps. Your Majesty then thought that it was not yet time to join the 1st corps with the 4th, and the reserve; but with a view to facilitate their junction, if it should be found necessary, you proceeded with your reserve, in the night between the 3d and 4th of August, to Mostolese, and the 4th corps remained at Illescas, to continue to watch the army of Venegas.

Fresh reports, addressed to your Majesty on the 4th, by Marshal the Duke of Belluno, stated, that the combined army had not yet advanced, that it had only pushed some cavalry towards Santa Olalla, and that the corps which was at Numbella was not supported by a considerable body, as it had been reported that it would. The Marshal added, that he had made arrangements for attacking Gen. Wilson at Numbella, on the morning of the 5th.

Your Majesty left Mostolese in the night between the 4th and 5th, to proceed towards Valdemoro. General Sebastiani received orders to advance likewise with the 4th corps, from Illescas, to Valdemoro, where your Majesty immediately directed it to pursue the road of Aranjuez, in order to attack the advanced guard of the army of Venegas, which was on the right bank of the Tagus, between that river and the Tajona. Your Majesty's orders were executed. The advanced guard of Venegas, 10,000 strong, was routed, and obliged to fall back on the left bank of the Tagus. The enemy destroyed his bridges. On the 6th, the 4th corps and the reserve remained in their position.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno, by letter of the 5th August, acquainted your Majesty, that Vilatte's division which had been directed to attack Gen. Wilson at Numbella, had found no enemy there:—that Gen. Wilson had retired on the 4th, and that the inhabitants of Numbella stated his retreat to have been occasioned by the arrival of a corps of French troops at Plasencia.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno went on the 8th to Santa Olalla, from which place he acquainted your Majesty that the Anglo Spanish army had quitted Talavera on the 4th, proceeding towards Plasencia; that the cavalry of the 1st corps would that day reach Talavera, & that Gen. Wellesley had recommended to him 4000 wounded whom he had been obliged to leave behind him in that town.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno advanced on the 7th, to Talavera, with his whole corps of the army. The same day the cavalry of the 1st corps formed a junction at Orpesa, and at Puente de l'Arzo Bispo, with the troops of the Duke of Dalmatia.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno, by his junction with the Duke of Dalmatia, afforded your Majesty facility to act against Venegas. You judged that the rebuilding of the bridges of Aranjuez would be a long and difficult work, and that it would be less dangerous to force the passage of the Tagus at Toledo, where we had remained masters of the bridges. You therefore gave orders that the 4th corps and the reserve should set out on the evening of the 7th, and proceed to Olias and Bargas.

On the 8th, Gen. Leval's division entered Toledo. The division of dragoons, under the command of General Milhaud, received orders to take post in front of the Fort of Pinover del Tajo.

BATTLE OF TOLEDO.

In the night between the 8th and 9th all the troops of the 4th corps, except the division of General Milhaud, were united at Toledo. Before day-light of the 9th, Gen. Sebastiani passed the bridge of Toledo with some battalions, took the first posts of the enemy & obtained possession of the summits of the first eminences. The division of the enemy before Toledo, which occupied the strong position near the city, the river, and bridges, was 6 or 7000 strong. It at first attempted to prevent the 4th corps from passing, but being soon attacked with the bayonet, it was routed and closely pursued as far as the plain—it retired upon Arobin. The 4th corps took a position, with the right at Burgillos, and the left at Nembroca. On reaching the latter village, Moulin's light cavalry met a part of the enemy's cavalry, almost the whole of which was taken; and it learned, from an Officer of Engineers who was one of the prisoners, that the whole of the enemy's army was on its march, for the purpose of uniting before Toledo; and that the division to which he belonged was already at Almonacid, a league and half from Nembroca.

As soon as Gen. Sebastiani had made himself master of the position before Toledo, he sent orders to General Milhaud to force the ford at Anover del Tajo, to descend the Tagus, and to clear away all the enemy's troops on the high road from Aranjuez to Toledo. The ford was forced by Milhaud's division, with extreme intrepidity. At six in the evening of the 9th, two battalions & three squadrons which defended the ford, was cut in pieces, or taken; and this division passed the night at the gates of Toledo, on the left bank of the Tagus.

The same day (9th) your Majesty proceeded to Toledo, with your reserve.

On the 10th, Milhaud's division joined the 4th corps. Your Majesty ordered Gen. Dessoles to conduct General Oudinot's brigade and the 27th horse chasseurs, forming part of the reserve, to the rear of the 4th corps. Your Majesty continued at Toledo with your guard. Gen. Sebastiani reconnoitred the position which the enemy's army had taken at Almonacid.

BATTLE OF ALMONACID.

On the morning of the 11th, Your Majesty set out from Toledo with the guard, to join the 4th corps. —The report of Cannon soon announced to Your Majesty, that the enemy had resolved to stand on engagement. Your Majesty quickly repaired to the 4th corps. On your arrival, the action had already commenced. You directed in person the subsequent operations.—I cannot better describe the transactions of the brilliant day, then by submitting to your Majesty General Sebastiani's report.

Report of General SEBASTIANI, respecting the BATTLE OF ALMONACID.

The enemy, amounting to 36,000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, being unabled to accomplish the design he had formed of uniting before Toledo, had collected all his forces at Almonacid, and had taken a position with his left, supported upon a very lofty hillock, detached from a range of hills, that runs north and south, beginning at Toledo. His centre was posted on the plain in front of Almonacid, his right extending to the eminences beyond that village, and his reserve being drawn up in several lines upon a a steep mountain in the rear, on which the castle is situated.

The enemy's infantry was in three lines, the cavalry on both wings. Forty pieces of cannon were placed amphitheatrically on this commanding position. I perceived that the victory depended on the possession of the hillock, on which the enemy's left was supported I immediately resolved to cause it to be attacked by the 2d and 3d divisions, under Gen. Leval.

I ordered his to form in columns, by divisions and brigades, to advance along the hill which descends from Toledo, to support the right by a squadron at the point where these hills terminate, and at the base of the hillock which was to be attacked, to advance upon it by his right, with the 2d division, and to cause it to be attacked in front by the third. This order was executed with admirable coolness and precision. The hillock, defended by 10,000 men, and seven pieces of cannon, was taken by assault, under a tremendous fire of artillery and musketry. The brave Colonel Count Salolesky there met death, while covering himself with glory. A Chief de Battalion, of the 9th regiment fell at the same instant; several other Chief de Battalion were wounded But the valiant Prince de Sulkowsky, rushing forward at the head of two battalions, instantly routed the enemy and made a dreadful carnage. The attack made on the right by the 2d division, was not less impetuous. Generals Leval and Scheiffer, marched at the head of it, overthrew all that came in the way.

While these troops were so courageously overwhelming the enemy's left, the 1st division, 6000 in number, charging the 15,000 Spaniards who defended the plain and village of Almonacid, and routing them every where took three pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition-waggons, and covered the field of battle with the dead. Never was attack more vigorous, or crowned with more brilliant success.—This division was in two lines: his uneven battalions in close columns and his even battalions deployed. In this attack, the 32d lost its brave Chief de battailon, Lamartiniere, who commanded it, and who was severely wounded; but the Chief de battaillon, Bausset, who supplied his place, shewed himself worthy of commanding a regiment of such high reputation. Belair and Rey, who conducted this attack, displayed no less skill than undaunted intrepidity. The enemy attempted, at one time, to turn our right with his cavalry, & to come upon the rear of the army, but the 51st regiment, belonging to the reserve, was formed in a square upon a plain in the rear, and some squadrons, whom Gen. Merlin had posted there, with 4 pieces of cannon, very judiciously placed, checked this movement, which never gave me any uneasiness, because it had been foreseen. The enemy attempted a charge upon 2 battalions, in position, but he was received quite close, and repulsed with considerable loss.

Colonel Spare took advantage of this moment to charge with the 5th dragoons, and almost entirely destroyed the regiments of Ferdinand VII. and Alcantara. The enemy forced from his first position, had retired upon the hill and the castle. I ordered General Leval to turn his left, and caused a brisk cannonade to be kept up. Your Majesty perceiving that he was thrown into disorder, determined that, a simultaneous movement of the left, right, and centre, should hurl death and destruction among the hostile ranks. Your Majesty's orders were executed. Gen. Leval, with his divisions got upon the rear of the right flank of the army of Venegas. Gen. Rey, in close columns, mounted with the 28th and 32d to the positions of the hill which was on our right; two deployed battalions of the 58th ascended by the centre, supported by a battalion of the 13th light infantry belonging to the reserve, which Gen. Oudinot conducted in close columns towards the castle. Gen. Belair with the 75th reg. the 1st bat. of the 59th, and two of the 12th light infantry, forced the whole right of the enemy, and the whole army, at the same time, found itself on the other side of the hill, pursuing the enemy with an order and precision difficult to be obtained at review. The enemy had removed all his artillery to about a cannon-shot behind this hill; he had formed some corps to cover his retreat for a moment, but, broken by the movement of the troops, and charged with impetuosity by Milhaud's and Merlin's divisions of cavalry, which I had ordered to advance upon the enemy, as your Majesty had yourself directed me, the enemy's retreat became a complete overthrow. Infantry, artillery, cavalry, were all mingled in confusion; the French army took 35 pieces of cannon, 100 ammunition waggons, upwards of 200 carriages, 4000 prisoners, several standards, and a great number of officers; 4000 dead were left on the field of battle, and the number of the enemy's wounded is immense.

The hostile army, pursued beyond Mora on one side, and to within two leagues on Treneblleque on the other, is wandering about, dispersed, and no longer exhibits the appearance of an army. Venegas himself is flying, and in his flight outstrips his army, the relics of which yesterday passed the Guardiana, by the routes of Alenzar Heruma. The fugitives have marched twelve hours without stopping. Thier movement is the more rapid, as being without artillery or baggage, they have nothing to retard them. None of the corps retreated by the high road of Madridejos, Puerta, Lapiche, and Villa Harta, which we yesterday occupied, after a march of 15 leagues in pursuit of the enemy.

Infantry, cavalry, artillery, all vied with each other on that glorious day. The infantry surmounted and overcame every thing; there was nothing that the cavalry did not accomplish. The light horse of your Majesty's guard took several pieces of cannon, and charged the enemy with great gallantry.

I must do justice to the talents and intrepidity of the Generals of Division, Leval, Milhaud, & Merlin; Genl.'s Belair, Rey, Franceschei, Werlet, Faultrier, Oudinot, and Schieffers, distinguished themselves in every way; and the conduct of General Straltz, commanding the 1st brigade of Merlin's division, was highly meritorious.

Colonel Bouille, the Chief of my Staff, rendered eminent service upon the day, and maintained the reputation for valour and abilities, which he has acquired in the army.

Colonel Daugereau, Chief of the Artillery Staff, distinguished himself, and manœuvred with remarkable bravery and precision. Lieutenant Britchel, of the 3d regiment of light artillery, and Captain Trippe, of the artillery, also signalized themselves.

Colonel Legrand, of the 58th regiment, the Chefs de Battalion, Fourcade and Berlabsorbee, of the same regiment, Schwekastz, of the 28th, and Fonsuo, of the 75th, who commanded those regiments, behaved in the most distinguished manner.

Among the Officers of cavalry, I must mention, with the highest commendation, Colonel Spare and Vial; Colonel Jamin, commanding the Light Horse of your Majesty's Guard, Adjutant Commandant d'Allamand, Chief of the Staff of the 2d division; Colonel Ruar, of the 21st dragoons; and the Chefs d'Escadron, Bertrand, commanding the 12th dragoons; Naurit, of the 16th, Caymer, commanding the 26th regiment of chasseurs; St. Leger, commanding the 16th, Messrs. Hupel, Konoptka, and Janiehuwasky, Officers of the pikemen (*Lanciers*). The latter had a horse killed under him in changing a party of the enemy, the whole of which he took.

I hope your Majesty will deign to make known to our august Sovereign, the General Officers, and the ... who serve him with such zeal, love, and respect; this is the reward to which they aspire, and they will be happy to obtain it. (Signed) General SEBASTIANI.

At night, your Majesty fixed your head-quarters at Mora. On the 12th, the 4th corps and the reserve, proceeded to Madridejos. The enemy's army was dis... ...d and none of the corps could be overtaken.

During these transactions in front of Toledo, the Duke of Treviso forced the passage of the bridge of Arzo-Bishop, between Talavera and Almaraz, took the artillery of the enemy's army, and forced him to destroy his ammunition-waggons and baggage.

Marshal the Duke of Belluno had seconded his operations by advancing as far as Aidea Nuova and Barbarowa, along the left bank of the Tagus. Your Majesty, judging that the presence of the 1st corps was no longer necessary on the side next Talavera, ordered it to move towards Madridejos, by Toledo. Marshal the Duke of Belluno arrived, on the 14th, at his new position.

Your Majesty thought it necessary to draw the 4th corps near to Madrid, and returned to your capital on the 15th of August, at the head of your reserve, to celebrate the birth-day of his Majesty the Emperor.

In order to give your Majesty a more complete account of all the operations, I think it necessary to submit to you the report of Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia respecting the movements of the 2d, 5th, and 6th corps from the banks of the Duero to the Tagus.

(To be continued.)

PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

CAROLINA, SEPT. 8.—The head-quarters of the army of Gen. Venegas are still here: this army has been considerably reinforced—the infantry alone amounts to 26,860 men. The cavalry is stationed in La Mancha and pushes its advanced parties as far as Madridejos, in the vicinity of Trembleque.

LISBON, SEPT. 25.—Letters from Castello-Blanco advise, that the French who occupied Coria and its environs, have retreated into the interior of Spain.

BADAJOS, SEPT. 16.—According to intelligence received from the head-quarters in Truxillo, under date of the 10th inst. Ney's army, composed of 14,000 men, is in Salamanca and its environs, and opposed to it is the army of the Marquis de Romana, at present commanded by Gen. Mendizabel. The army of Marshal Soult consists of 8000 men, and his head-quarters are in Placentia. Gen. Mortier has 10,000 men, and his head-quarters are in Talavera. Victor has 20,000 men, and his head-quarters are at Toledo.

SEPT. 20.—On the 14th inst. arrived in this city his Excellency the Marquis de la Romana. The Supreme Junta, the illustrious Commander in Chief of the English army, and all the Officers of the garrison, complimented his Excellency, who, on the 16th, in the morning, left this Town for Seville.

CADIZ, SEPT. 5.—The head-quarters of the English army are at Badajos, one division occupying an advanced position at Lobau, and another in Merida. All the corps of the army of Estremadura are in La Mancha. The bridge of Arbopispo is defended by only 8000 men, although reinforcements are said to be expected from La Mancha. By an express arrived at Truxillo from Cuidad Rodrigo, intelligence has been received that the said place has been occupied by a considerable force under the orders of the Duke del Parque.

The army of Gallicia commanded by Generals Mendizabel and Ballasteros is shortly to arrive in Cuidad Rodrigo.

On the 1st inst. a division of 6000 men entered Gerona, under the orders of Gen. Conde, with 6000 beasts loaded with all sorts of Provisions and 200 quintals of gunpowder. Gen. Laygori is with his division, two leagues from that city, and the fire against that important place has ceased.—*(This is official.)—Lisbon Diary, Sept. 20.*

To the EDITOR *of the* LONDON PACKET.

I beg to suggest to those Gentlemen who have been engaged in any contests with the hired Ruffians who nightly infest Covent-garden Theatre (in the event of their becoming the objects of prosecution), the propriety of subpœnaing Mr. James Brandon, Mr. Kemble, & Mr. Harris, jun. to attend the trial, and their testimony will, beyond all doubt, prove to the satisfaction of the Jury with whom the *conspiracy* to break the peace originated.

I positively assert, that the Public have a legal right to express their opinion at a Theatre by hissing or applauding; and to corroborate this observation, I request Mr. Kemble will publish the case submitted to the Attorney-General, together with his opinion thereon; and I recommend it to any Gentlemen who may be taken into custody for dissenting to the attempted imposition of "the new prices" by hissing, &c. not to put in bail before a Magistrate, but to issue a Habeas Corpus, which will compel the Police Officer to take him before one of the Judges, who will not only order his immediate discharge, but inform him that he can maintain an action for false imprisonment against the Constable who may have detained him, and the Magistrate who may have committed him.

Respecting the Report of the redoubtable Committee of five, I wish to ask two or three plain questions, to which I think the Public have a right to expect plain answers.

Does not Mr. Harris, sen. receive after the rate of 2,000l. per ann. out of the nightly produce of the Theatre, or some other very considerable sum?

Does not his son receive 1,000l. in the same manner?

Do not their names appear on the regular pay list of the Theatre; and are not the proportions of those sums paid out of the nightly receipts in the same manner as the salaries of Actors, or any other expenditure on account of the House?

Should these questions be answered in the affirmative, it will, I think, be evident, that those sums were not carried to the account of profits, as they ought to have been, but are considered as part of the expences of the Theatre, upon what principle I am at a loss to conjecture.

VERAX.

Gray's inn, Oct. 18.

FORT ST. GEORGE:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY